THE

AMERICAN FARMER.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . . *Virg.*

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PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

With pride and pleasure we commence our new volume, by calling the attention of our agricultural friends to the paper upon this subject in our present number, from the pen of that accomplished agricultural writer and successful improver of the soil, *Edmund Ruffin*, esq. As the paper of Mr. R. sufficiently explains, and speaks for itself, it is not our purpose to comment upon its facts and reasonings, as we are very certain we could not illustrate the one nor add to the force of the other. "Facts are stubborn things," and figures, it is said "*cannot lie;*" but we may be permitted to say, that the writer has, in the course of his very able communication, demonstrated two things beyond all controversy, *first, that poor lands are susceptible, by well directed and enlightened processes, of being made fertile,—and secondly, that agriculture, as a calling, is a profitable one,* and may, by the proper appliances, be rendered as lucrative as any other branch of human industry, and being, as it is, the most ancient and honorable, tracing as it does its origin to the mandate of God, there is every reason, which should operate upon virtuous minds, why it should rally around its banners, all who delight in adding to the sum of our national blessings.

The communication of Mr. *Ruffin* will, we are sure, be the more treasured, as its author is as well known for his love of truth, and moderation in all his statements of facts, as he is for his brilliant success as a practical farmer and wide spread reputation as an agricultural writer.

The result of his farming profits for 5 years is very remarkable; 1st year a loss of 27-100ths of 1 per cent.; 2d year nett profit, 8.16; 3d, 12.81; 4th, 22.86; 5th, 20.10. Average profit for 5 years 12.87, exclusive of increased value of capital in land or laboring slaves. The process by which these results have been obtained should be generally made known, and we are happy that our journal has been made the medium of communication.

We feel much indebted to the Hon. Mr. NEWTON for his agency in securing to our journal, the introduction to the public of so valuable a paper. We have no doubt that the beneficial effect which its publication is destined to have upon the agriculture of the tide water regions of Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, will fully equal that which has arisen from the Prize Essays published during the past year, and the able papers from the pens of "*A Learner*," Col. *Capron*, and others, upon the subject of worn-out land, which have appeared from time to time in our pages.

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The following note from Mr. Newton, accompanied the communication of Mr. Ruffin:

For the American Farmer.

I take great pleasure in communicating for publication in the American Farmer, the annexed valuable and interesting article from one of the most enlightened, experienced and reliable farmers in the Union. It originated in frequent conversations between Mr. Ruffin and myself, in which I earnestly urged him to furnish an account of his farming operations, which I was sure would confirm an opinion frequently expressed by me,—that any well conducted farming enterprize in Eastern Virginia, would yield a clear profit of not less than 8 to 10 per cent. in cash, on the entire capital invested, including land, slaves, and stocks of all kinds. His statement (of the accuracy of which there cannot be a doubt) more than confirms my opinion. He is entitled, I think, to the thanks of the public for demonstrating by actual experience that agriculture when prosecuted with energy and directed by intelligence is not only a most delightful, but most profitable employment. I may at a future day furnish you a statement from my own experience confirmatory of the views of Mr. Ruffin, which may possibly be of service, as we have pursued somewhat different systems of farming, and *lime* (mostly purchased in Baltimore,) and not *marl*, has been the chief element of my success.

WILLOUGHBY NEWTON.

Westmoreland county, Va., June 18, 1849.

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FARMING PROFITS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

THE VALUE OF MARL.

By EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia.

MARLBOURNE, June 6th, 1849.

To Willoughby Newton, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—At last I have attempted to comply with your urgent and repeated solicitations for an estimate of my recent farming expenses and profits,—and herewith offer the results. In addition to the personal and other grounds of objection, formerly stated to you, and which at first caused me to refuse to make any such exhibit, I have found many difficulties in the execution of the service, and much uncertainty in affixing values to many subjects of charge. But the errors from these sources are believed not to be important in amount; and if all such could be corrected, the difference made would be as likely to increase as to lessen the general balance of net profit stated. A strict scrutiny of the plan of constructing the estimates, and of the details, is invited and desired from any quarter. If they can, as you suppose, in any degree promote agricultural improvement, that beneficial operation will be increased by the exposure and correction of any important errors, whether of the principles of the estimates, or in the deductions therefrom—as well as by the expression of so much approval and confirmation as they may obtain from such strict and judicious censorship.

The results arrived at go strongly to sustain the opinion, in which we concurred, that the profits of judicious improvement and culture of improvable lands in lower Virginia were higher than of any other known investment of capital, or direction of industry. But to obtain the highest profits, it is essential that the farmer shall use calcareous manures abundantly, yet cautiously and judiciously; or otherwise that he has the rare good fortune to possess and cultivate land which had been naturally supplied with the indispensable calcareous ingredient. To the proper use of marl, my improvements and profits on this farm, and elsewhere previously, are almost exclusively due. Thousands of cultivators in this and the more southern Atlantic States, having equal or greater facilities for improving their lands, can equal my results; and the many among them who are greatly my superiors in practical management and direction may do better. To you, or any others who have personally observed my farming, the confession would be superfluous that my practice is very deficient in good management, and the proper economy of the means applied.

Respectfully and truly yours,

EDMUND RUFFIN.

ESTIMATES OF FARMING EXPENSES AND PROFITS.

REMARKS—INTRODUCTORY.

The following estimates were not commenced until after the expiration of the time which they embrace. They have no pretension to the accuracy of regular accounts. Indeed, they are so defective in the requisite grounds, (which the previous keeping of regular accounts only could have supplied,) that it is with much hesitation they are permitted to be sent abroad. But the report was requested of me in such manner, and for such considerations of public interest, that I felt bound to waive my objections. I have very little knowledge of accounts, and keep none which would show all or most of the prices of small articles, either of purchase or sale. Hence, instead of being able to copy from accounts the precise cost (for example) of the ploughs or other utensils bought and repaired in a year, there was no better course than to assume the usual or sufficient number of such utensils, and to estimate, upon supposition, the annual loss of value by use and decay. My Farm Journal correctly furnished nearly all the large amounts, such as grain crops made, quantities sold, and their prices; numbers and kinds of laborers and teams, &c.

Even if farm accounts are kept perfectly correct in form, and accurate to a cent as to all money or other values paid or received, still much the greatest source of error would remain. This is the difference of value of the capital employed, at the beginning and the end of each year for which the account is made out. The statement of the measure of these variations must principally be founded on opinion, or uncertain supposition; and in no other respect whatever are most farmers so likely to deceive themselves, as in the preponderance of increase or decrease of annual value of their capitals, and in the amount of either. I claim no exemption from mistaken opinions in these respects; but the liability to err, and therefore to mislead, is much lessened in the present estimates, by their embracing a series of years; and also by the series having begun with my occupancy of the farm, and first expenditures for its cultivation.

The principles on which the estimates are made are the following:

1. The original capital invested consisted of the farm, at the price at which it had recently been bought; and the slaves employed in labor on or for the farm, only—the working animals, and stocks of cattle, sheep and hogs; and the machines and utensils required; all (except the land) at the values supposed when first charged as capital. Subsequent additions to capital are charged when made; and the returns of the farm, in loss or profit, will also show the per centage on the capital for each year.

2. As the labor was not hired, it is necessarily estimated, not in the simpler and preferable mode as annual hire, but as capital.* This part of the original capital received, at different times, new accessions of young hands as they arrived at sizes fit to begin work, (9 to 10 years old;) which were then entered at the uniform valuations of $220 for boys, and $180 for girls. The capital in slaves was liable to loss by the increase of age or infirmity of the older, and by sickness or deaths of any of the laborers. Any balance of loss on the latter scores would be properly charged against the farm.

3. The products of the farm used for its consump-

*The only labor hired was for a few days in the harvest of 1847; and amounted in wages to less than $17.

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tion, or for the proprietor's family and household, (excepting for useless and unemployed slaves,) will not be generally charged, either as debits or credits. Though in some cases, required by convenience or for clearness, they are charged as both; thus serving to balance each other, and not affecting the final results, whether thus included or omitted. Surplus products only, actually sold, are always credited to the farm, and for the year in which they were produced.

4. An exact separation of the charges properly belonging to each year from all those of the preceding and succeeding years, would be very difficult and very uncertain; and it is not here attempted—it being unnecessary in this case. A surplus of corn (for example) which belonged to the production of some one year, if remaining on hand, would serve to increase the surplus, and quantity sold, of the next year's corn. And in the like manner as to expenditures. But though the want of exact separation may somewhat increase the charges for or against the farm for one year, by equally decreasing those of the preceding or succeeding year, the general results, and final balance of returns, for the whole series of years will not thereby be altered materially.

For more easy observation and comparison, the estimates will be condensed in tabular form; so that the charges for each subject, and for all the five years, shall appear together in each table. To particular entries requiring explanation or comment, notes will be appended. Remarks of more general bearing will be offered at their proper places.

TABLE I.

Statement of Marl applied and Grain Crops made on Marlbourne Farm, from 1844 *to* 1848 *inclusive.*

YEAR.	Marl carried out. Heaped Bushels.	WHEAT.					OATS.			CORN.				Total acres of Grain.
		Acres	Bushels of Seed.	Crop bushels	Sold bushels	average to acre.	Acres	Bush. Seed.	Crop.	Acres	Crop bushels	Sold bush.	average to acre.	
1844	(a)67,875	No	Wheat	sown	in	1843.	131	154	*2000	*156	2830	1562	18.14	287
1845	75,512	*134	140	(b)1977	1764	(b)14.75	92	120	*1200	112	1600	796	14.28	338
1846	35,545	*201	213	2432	2162	11.42	20		*250	*120	*3600	2508	30	341
1847	42,575	*235	270	3511	3287	15.32	16		*200	175	*4500	3060	25.71	426
1848	55,106	*256	224	5127	4869	20.02	2	4	*40	*106	*3080	1501	28.12	364
	276,613													

NOTES TO TABLE I.

(a) The quantities of marl applied have been carefully and regularly estimated, with as near approximation to truth as the subject would admit. The ascertained capacity of each cart-body serves to measure its contents of marl, whether filled even or heaped, according to the condition of the roads. Such variations of bulk are noted, and the heaps in the field are counted, and the quantities written down, before beginning to spread the marl. About 60 acres only of the farm had been slightly and insufficiently marled some years before the operations stated above.

The marl is brought from the adjoining farm, Newcastle. The distance from the pit to the nearest outline of the main body of my land is 750 yards; and two miles to the most remote places so manured. This marl contains 38 to 40 per cent. of carbonate of lime; and also, in very small amount, some other fertilizing ingredients, of which scarcely anything is yet known. There is certainly some gypsum; the presence of which serves to account for the fact that gypsum applied after this marl, and within a few years, has rarely, if ever, had any perceptible effect on the crops. Except a few bushels of gypsum, designed and used for many small experiments, (and which was in every case totally inoperative,) there has been no purchased manure of any kind used on this farm.

*All numbers marked thus (*) were fixed, either partly or wholly, by estimation, and not by correct measurement. The several fields, as well as the whole farm, had been surveyed and mapped. But the spaces in crops did not in most cases coincide with the measured fields; and this departure from regular tillage I could not speedily correct, and the irregularity had not altogether ceased even in 1848. I had at first designed to use the five-shift rotation—(1, corn; 2, wheat; 3, clover; 4, wheat; 5, pasture)—but have since determined to have six shifts. The change is made by interposing a broadcast manuring crop of Indian or field peas, (or beans properly,) between the corn and the next succeeding crop of wheat. In both the five-shift and my six-shift rotation, there are two fields in wheat, (or perhaps oats instead, on part,) and one field in corn. The arable or tillage land being 750 acres (including waste spots,) if under the five field division, there would be 150 acres in corn, and 300 in wheat (and oats). With six fields, there will be 125 acres in corn, and 250 in wheat. Latterly, besides the entire field for broad-cast peas, (to be ploughed under for wheat,) the whole corn-field also bears peas as a secondary crop, either planted or broadcast. This furnishes peas for seed, for food, and the vines for forage, as well as being a manuring crop in part.

(b.) My first crop of wheat was mostly on fallowed land; and parts of the ground were the richest spots of three of the shifts as since arranged. These circumstances, even without the partial marling done that year for the wheat, would have served to make this first crop much more than a proportional average product from the whole farm in its condition at that time.

TABLE II.

Estimate of Capital vested in Morbourne Farm, during five years, (1844 to 1848.)

	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Land, 750 acres arable, 227½ wood and waste, (total 977½ acres,) bought Oct. 1843, at $17 the acre,	$16,611	$16,611	$16,611	$16,611	$16,611
Subsequent additions or repairs to buildings,	(at $400)				Adding to Barn, 768
Mansion & Overseer's house,	600				$17,379
Slaves employed at farm labor, (c)	24 (at $400)	24 (at $400)	Adding to Barn, 308	$17,011 (at 388)	280
Mules, (d,)	8,433	8,845	8,795	8,795 21 (at $419 difference)	8,590 20 (at $290)
Oxen, (f,)	6 at 80 average	6 (—1 dead)	24 (at $400)	21 (at $419 difference)	8,140
Ox-carts, Mule-carts, wagons,	4 average No.	5	6	430 7 (—1 dead)	880 10 (3 young, at $110 each)
Machines for threshing wheat, shelling corn, fanning grain, and cutting straw,	504	504	490	490	705
Ploughs, harrows, cultivators, harrows,	(at $16)	(at $16)	70	70	70
Hand utensils, axes, hoes, spades, shovels, forks, &c.	223	223	220	220	220
Cattle, sheep, hogs,	138	138	221	221 (—1-6)	188 (—1-6)
	140	140	140	140	140
	50	50	50	50	50
	410	410	370	increased to 410	410
Total Capital,	$27,083	$27,083	$27,407	$27,370	$27,370
	for 1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.

NOTES TO TABLE II.

(c) For the valuation of the laboring slaves, at the beginning of 1844, and also their re-valuation at the end of 5 years' use, see note (o), to page 8.

(d) The 8 mules were the half in number and value of those before on the Coggins' farm, before held and cultivated as joint property with my eldest son. Three of the 8 mules were very old, and worth very little, and were gotten rid of within from 1 to 3 years after. The sum of prices obtained for the three amounted to but $50. Of the other 5 mules, 2 were very fine, and 3 of average ability. Then and before, good young mules (unbroke) were usually bought for $60. But the demand by Government after the Mexican war began, raised such to $112 and $150 for the best. All my subsequent purchases were of unbroke young mules at the late high prices. And as they are not worked but half the time for the first year after being broke, two such for the year, furnish but the labor of one mule. Thus the 10 mules of 1847 served as 9 only; and the 12 of 1848, made but 10 for work during that year, as 4 of the number had been broke to work only the preceding winter.

(f) The number and value of the oxen are both stated as general averages. During the 5 years the number varied from 2 to 6, according as reduced by deaths, or permanent unfitness for all labor, (both mostly the effects of neglectful or abusive treatment,) or as replaced or increased by new supplies from the stock cattle of the farm. Rarely more than two oxen worked at any one time,—and that was done by changing and resting them after working half a day in summer, or a whole day in winter. The whole amount of labor performed throughout by all my oxen was certainly less, than would have been done by two, if well managed and kept in good condition and constantly at work.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

(e) The overseer's family consisted of 5 persons. The supposed costs are his wages, ($300 for 1844, and $250 for 1845,) furnishing for him a horse and its support, food for the family, fuel, house-rent, and some other perquisites.

(f) The value of the time of a proprietor, and his abilities for other business, would in some cases greatly exceed, and in others as much fall below the value of his superintendence of his farm. The latter is the valuation here designed—deeming that $600 is compensation for the mere value of such superintendence, and which the farm can afford to pay. Two judicious friends whom I consulted as to these estimates objected to the low rate of this charge, and agreed in the opinion that it ought to be $1000. Another person, who has done much in investigating such subjects, said that *nothing* ought to be charged for the proprietor's superintendence, as he would be more than re-paid in extra profits. It happens, however, that neither of these extremes, and of course no middle valuation of these services, will in this case affect the actual receipts of the *proprietor*, inasmuch as he is also the superintendent—although the difference of amounts would affect in proportion the apparent profits of the *farm*, considered as a separate interest. The whole amount here charged on this score, ($600 × 5 years=$3000) is so much of products derived from the farm, in addition to its net profits stated in the final results.

(g) The cost of support of the proprietor's family, horses, &c. cannot be stated separately from the

[Continued on page 7.]

TABLE III.

Estimate of Expenses of Farming on Marlbourne, for five years.

Farm to Proprietor, Dr. For	1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.	
Taxes on the farm, its laboring hands and mules,	about,	$32 62		$32 62		$33 59		$35 00		$54 00
Medical bills for laborers,		0 00		0 00		6 00		3 00		7 00
Clothing for laborers, purchased,	for 22 hands,	143 00	24 hands,	156 00	24 hands,	156 00	25 hands	150 00	26 hands	166 00
Pork (or bacon) purchased for laboring force and proprietor's family and servants, (but not for young or useless slaves, or overseer's use,)	6600 lbs. at 5c.	330 00	6000 lbs. at 5c. (270 lbs. only made,)	300 00	1746 lbs at 5c. (4754 lbs. made)	87 30	1000 lbs. at 5½c. (5472 lbs. made)	55 00	made 6200 lbs.	310 00
Overseer's wages and maintenance, (e)	Wages $300, and support of 5 persons,	490 00	Wages $250	440 00	A youth at $100, wages,	200 00	No Overseer,	0 00	No Overseer,	0 00
Value to farm of proprietor's direction and superintendence, (f)		600 00		600 00		600 00		600 00		600 00
Corn, (or oats in part,) whether purchased, or reserved from preceding crop, for farm, proprietor's family, horses, &c., (g)	1100 bush. of corn, at 44c. (h)	484 00	1600 bush. (i) at 31 6-10c.	505 60	1600 b. (i) at 64c.	1024 00	1600 b. (i) at 60c.	960 00	1600 b. at 67c.	1072 00
Fodder, hay, for horses and mules; and shucks, straw bought, or reserved,	(h)	150 00	(i)	200 00	(i)	200 00	(i)	200 00		200 00
Oats bought for seed,	154 bush. at 35c.	53 90		0 00		0 00		0 00		0 00
Peas bought for seed, (for a green manuring crop,)									100 b. at 67c.	67 00
Clover seed bought and sown,	12½ bush. at $6	75 00	16 bush. at $5	90 00	13 b. at $5.50	71 50	15 bush. at $5	75 00	13 b. at $4.75	61 75
Seed wheat bought, or reserved, (charged to the crop made from it,)	none sown previous autumn		140 bush. at 90c.	126 00	213 bush. at 90c.	191 70	270 bush. at 95c.	256 50	233½ at $1.20	280 20
(k) Decrease of value, by age, accidents or dying of mules, supposed	(on 8 in number)	50 00	for 8	50 00	for 10	60 00	for 10	60 00	for 12	130 00
(k) Decrease of value, by use and decay of carts, wagon, &c., replaced, supposed one-sixth of the capital so invested,	on $204	34 00	on $220	36 66	on $220	36 66	on $220	36 66	on $260	44 66
(k) Decrease of value of machines, at one-sixth (deducted from capital)	on $325	54 00	on $271	45 00	on $226	38 00	on $188	31 00	on $376	68 00
(k) Decrease of value of ploughs, harrows, harness, &c., and hand utensils, averaged at one-half the investment (and renewals)	on $160	80 00	on $190	95 00	on 190	95 00	on 190	95 00	on $190	95 00
Salt, medicines, sundries, supposed		30 00		40 00		40 00		40 00		40 00
Total annual expenses, (exclusive of interest on capital,)		$2612 52		$2716 88		$2839 81		2597 16		$2880 61

TABLE IV.

Estimate of Products of Marlbourne Farm for five years.

Farm. Cr.	For 1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.	
By support of proprietor's family establishment, so far as derived from farm products, or its laboring force, (*l*)		$900 00		$900 00		$900 00		$900 00		$900 00
Corn sold (in the year following that of its growth) out of the crops of this year,	1562 bushels at 31 6-10c. (*m*)	474 69	796½ bu. at 64c.	509 76	2508 bu. at 60c.	1504 80	3060 bu. at 67c.	2050 20	1501 bu. at 47c	705 47
Corn, (or equivalent in oats in part,) reserved for supply of farm and household for the next year,	1600b. at 31 6-10c	505 60	1600 bu. at 64c.	1024 06	1600 bu. at 60c.	960 00	1600 bu. at 67c.	1072 00	1080 bu. at 47c	507 60
Long forage, kept for farm use, &c. for next year, supposed		200 00		200 00		200 00		200 00		200 00
Wheat sold, including seed furnished to farm for next crop, (*m*)	none made this year,	0 00	1977 bu. at 85c. net,	1779 00	2432 bu. at 95c.	2310 40	3511 bu. at 1.20	4213 20	5127bu.at1.10,	5629 70
Increase of number and value of stock cattle, sheep, hogs,	(carried to capital of '45)	20 00	(to capital of '46)	40 00		0 00		0 00		80 00
Sales of cows, calves, lambs and sundries,		0 00		91 00		100 00		50 00		123 00
Food for young slaves, under working age or otherwise unfit for labor, and not belonging either to farm hands or house servants, (*n*)	11 young and 1 diseased, at $7	84 00	8 expensive,	56 00	8 on expense	56 00	7	49 00	6 on expense	42 00
Sundries on hand at close of 1848—170 bushels of peas, 4 of clover seed, and 4 of oats,										148 90
Total products and credits for the year,		$2184 29		$4599 82		$6031 20		$8634 40		$8336 67

supplies properly for the farm. Therefore the benefits thus derived by the family from the farm will be credited to it (in table iv.) at a general average charge of $900. As then, at this ratio, the farm has to supply all farm products to the family, of course, such products when bought for this purpose, in the beginning, should be charged as expense to the farm—as is done above.

(*h h*) Corn and forage were required only until sufficient products suitable for consumption were supplied by the first year's crops of oats and corn. A large crop of oats had been sown for this purpose, and served greatly to reduce the otherwise necessary purchases for 1844; oats, peas, hay, or any other such products consumed on the farm are not mentioned separately either in the table of expenses or products. Though so far as they serve to substitute corn, these products increase the surplus of corn for sale, or the apparent amount of consumption of corn on the farm.

(*i i i*) 1845, '6 '7.—These charges for grain and forage reserved out of each year's products for the use of the farm for the succeeding year, being precisely balanced by credits in table iv. their stated amounts are unimportant. If they had been omitted for the three intermediate years, the omission would not have affected the balance of the results. It is only in the first and last of the series of years that the correctness of amounts of these entries is necessary and important.

(*k k k k*) The rates of losses by age and use, (or "wear and tear") are very uncertain. But the allowances above are deemed ample—and are too great for the damages actually suffered in the last 5 years. As the charges, on this score, as to utensils, serve to repair or replace those damaged and destroyed, of course these charges against the farm cover all blacksmith's and carpenter's work for such purposes. There was, however, but little paid for repairs to wood work, as the oldest (and infirm) man, charged as a hand to the farm, serves as a rough farm carpenter, and has done not much else than to repair implements, carts, &c. and to make such utensils entire as require very little skill. Owing to the general level and smooth surface of the land, carts and wheels are not often broken; and the scarcity of gravel and total absence of stone in the soil, serve to prevent much of the wearing away and other damage usual under different circumstances to all tillage utensils.

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

(*l*) During these five years, the proprietor's resident family averaged 5 to 6 adult persons, with 7 to 8 servants in and about the house, and latterly 8, and all adults. Generally there were 3 horses for carriage and riding. Very little of aid to the farm was furnished either by these house servants, or horses; and that little was more than exceeded by abstractions of the proper farm labor for foreign purposes, also not charged; such as the hauling (in mid-winter) my movables from former residence and farm—and lending laboring force at different times to my children, farming elsewhere. All the supplies from the farm, for my family's support, their visiters, servants and horses—in grain, forage, meal, meat, dairy products, fuel, ice, &c., with the value of house-rent—are supposed to cost *to the farm* not less than $900 a year, as charged above. If all these supplies were paid for at the lowest fair prices, they would certainly be much dearer in cost *to the family*.

(*m*) The prices received for crops are charged at the *net* amount in market, after deducting freight, and any other actual money charges on the sales. The grain kept for home use, is charged to the farm at the net price obtained for the remainder of the same crop, as sold in market.

(*n*) Most of these young children, during the five years, reached the working age, (9 or 10 years) and were successively changed from the expensive to the laboring list, and then entered as additions to capital (in table ii.)

REMARKS.

Surplus Fund of Accumulated Values.

In the foregoing estimates, the transactions of each year could not be entirely separated from those of the preceding and succeeding years. Nor is such separation important for any of the intermediate years. For though charges against or credits for the farm may not always be confined to the precise times when due, yet they appear in the next year's account. Thus whatever is lost of full charges in one year is made up to the farm in the next year's exhibit, so that the general average of profits and results in the series of years will not be altered.

But the case is altogether different as to the beginning and closing of the time and transactions; and a precise separation should then be made, between the time embraced and all previous and subsequent time. The transactions should be separately settled as if between two different proprietors, or an out-going and in-coming tenant. For the benefit of the former, there should be charged against the latter a fair price for every actual value given to, or labor executed for the farm, from which he (the out-goer) derived no advantage, and the in-comer will receive all. Such services and benefits should be as fairly accounted for between the different terms of the same occupant, if it be required to estimate the profits of either term separately.

In the present case, the adjustment for the beginning of the series of five years is very simple and easy. There was no charge to be made against the new occupant for any advances of labor or other value, because no such value of any kind had been left. No labor had been executed to prepare for tillage; and the proper and regular drainage labors had been long in arrear. Every thing fit for manure had been scraped up closely and with rare diligence, and carried off to the adjoining land, still belonging to the seller; and no material for manure was left, except a remnant of straw and shucks, which was bought at the highest bid, and full price, and is included in the charges of 1844 against the farm.

But very different were the circumstances at the close of five years. The offal of crops on hand, for food for stock and manure, was in large quantity—and large and useful labors had been executed towards the manuring or tillage of the next year and later. All such values, clearly, are fair subjects for charge against the farm for the succeeding time. But as similar labors, to more or less extent, had been performed in each of the preceding five years, for the benefit of the farm the following years, the last of such values ought not to be credited entirely to the last year, but be divided among all the years of the term, and go to increase still more the percentage of the previously accrued and before stated annual profits. This surplus fund of accumulated profits will be next brought forward and thus divided.

There are two important sources of gain which might be added to, or otherwise of loss to be deduct-

ed from, the surplus fund of products. These are the gain (or it might have been the loss) of value in the laboring slaves—and the same of the land, during the time estimated.

The supposed actual increase of value of the laboring slaves, upon revaluation at the same rates of prices, and after deducting the loss of value by age of all who were fully grown in 1844, and also deducting the original valuation of those withdrawn for other service, amounted to $835 (*o*). This is certainly (in this particular case) so much addition to the surplus fund of profits. But it will not be so included here, for the following reasons: It might be objected that it is not a *farming* profit. And whether so or not, it is obvious that if I had not been so fortunate in the health of these slaves, the balance of value in this respect might have been very different. If much sickness, with heavy medical bills, and still more if some deaths of laborers had occurred, a considerable loss might have stood in the place of this profit. To avoid any such objections, this increased value of $835 will not be included as part of the stated profits of the farm.

A much more important matter, as bearing on the results of these estimates, is the question of the amount of value added to the land by its improvement; or it might have been, of value abstracted by its abuse and impoverishment. If, as occurs in many cases, there had been continued exhausting tillage, and annual deterioration of the land, then, unless such destruction of capital was fairly charged, any report of net returns from annual products would be deceptive and false. On the other hand, all new value given to the land by permanent or very durable improvements, and increase of its productive power for the future as well as the present time, are unquestionably so much increase of the capital in land, derived from the farming labors, and which ought to be credited as so much additional profit of the farm. But this value, whatever it may be, will also be omitted in the general summing up of the profits. There can be no question as to the fact of very great improvement of the soil having been produced, with greatly increased and yet increasing productive power of the farm. And this increase is not only in the intrinsic or productive value of the land, but would also certainly appear to more or less extent, in the market price, if the land were now offered for sale. Yet in this region, the market price for enriched or improved land always lags far behind the advance of intrinsic value. Whatever is the amount of such increased value per acre, of the improved land, belongs properly to the surplus fund of profits for the past five years, and should be deemed so much new landed capital for the future time. But I am unwilling to estimate this source of increased value and profit, because much difference of opinion might exist as to the amount, and my estimate might be objected to as too high. It will therefore be left undetermined in amount, and to stand as so much accrued but unascertained increase of capital, which will not appear in the stated surplus fund, nor enter at all in the final results of net profits of the farm for the five years under consideration.

Omitting then these two subjects, I will now proceed to state the other subjects of accumulated and undivided products, and then add them to the previously stated annually accruing profits.

(*o*) Valuation of laboring slaves, at the beginning and end of five years.

January, 1, 1844.		*January* 1, 1849.	
8 men between 24 and 40 years, at $525	$4200	8 men, the same individuals, 29 to 45, at $455,	$3640
2 do 48 and 54, both diseased, at $200	400	2 do the same, 53 and 59 years, at $150	300
5 boys, 12 to 18 years, at $425	2125	5 the same (4 now men, at $550)	2750
3 women, 1 of 19, at $360, and 2 of 38 and 40, at $150 each,	660	1, the oldest of same, $100 (the other two withdrawn in 1846 to other service,)	100
4 girls, 10 to 12 years, at $275	1100	3 of same, at $400	1200
22	$8485	19 (The other 1 withdrawn for other service)	$7990
6 young hands added at different times, 3 boys at $220=$660, and 3 girls at $180=$540,	1200	6 same individuals now	1745
	$9685	25 Present valuation,	9735
Deduct first valuation (as charged above) of 3 withdrawn,	785	3 withdrawn. First valuation,	8900
	$8900	28 total. General increase of value,	$835

28, total number used at any part of the time embraced.

TABLE V.

Estimate of Surplus Fund of accumulated and undivided Products.

1848, Dec. 31.	Farm, Cr.
By straw and chaff of last crop of wheat, (5127 bushels,) of which part had been hauled out and spread on the fields; more had been used for litter to stables and stock pens; and the greater part remaining in the stack; all the uses for the crops later than 1848. Supposed value	$200 00
Offal of last corn crop, (3080 bushels,) in stalks, (all hauled to barn-yard,) shucks, cobs, and fodder—and clover hay; exceeding the quantities covered by the credit of $200 in products of 1848, (Table iv.)	75 00
Manure before made, and since May, 1848, and either applied for wheat of 1849, or remaining in stock-pens—value, over and above that of materials of litter and food charged above,	50 00
The ploughing of 130 acres, May, 1848, for broadcast peas (preparatory and manuring crop for wheat of 1849,) with labor of sowing and harrowing in the seed, at $1.25 the acre,	162 50
The summer and autumn ploughing of 263 acres for wheat, (230 clover and pea-fallow, mostly requiring ploughing by 4-mule ploughs, and 33 acres of corn land,) at $1.60 average,	420 80
Labor of sowing wheat, with necessary harrowings, water-furrowing, &c., at 40 cents the acre,	105 20
Grubbing young bushes and briers, wherever needed, over all lands for crops of 1849, supposed	30 00
Draining labors in advance for crops of 1849—supposed	20 00
Ploughing 104 acres of difficult land, for corn of 1849, all with 4 mule ploughs, at $1.80 the acre,	187 20
Cutting down, grubbing and clearing, (nearly done,) of 6 acres of heavy forest growth—most of the wood remaining, for farm timber and fuel—value for 1849,	40 00
Working and spreading out in 1848, for crops of 1849, or later, 55,106 bushels of marl, most of it spread, and remainder in heaps ready to be spread—at 1½ cents the bushel,	826 59
Marl deposited in large piles near the diggings, supposed 2000 bushels; and 6734 square feet of the bed uncovered, drained, &c., and ready for digging, which would supply 51,000 bushels—all averaged at ¼ cent the bushel,	132 50
Work done towards next uncovering of marl for future digging, supposed	20 00
	$2,269 79
Deduction charged for decay of buildings, $100 a year, for 5 years,	500 00
Leaves net Surplus Fund of Products, accumulated in five years,	$1,769 79
Which is (1,769.79 ÷ 5=) for the share of each year, to be added (in Table vi.) to the before ascertained annual products,	$354 00

TABLE VI.

Net Products summed up and statement of annual per centage.

For	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
The ascertained yearly products, (as stated in Table iv.)	$2184 29	$4599 82	$6031 20	$8634 20	$8336 67
Add to each the fifth part of Surplus Fund, of accumulated value, $1769.79) (v.)	354 00	354 00	354 00	354 00	$354 00
Total products for each year,	2538 29	4953 82	6385 20	8988 40	8690 67
Deduct expenses, (table iii.) exclusive of interest on capital,	2612 52	2716 88	2839 81	2597 16	2880 61
Leaves balances of loss or profit,	Loss $74 23	Prof. 2236 94	3545 39	6391 24	5810 06
Which on the respective capitals for each year,	$27,985 00	$27,407	$27,670 00	$27,962 00	$28,900 00
Is the interest, per cent. of	Loss, $0 27	Profit $8 16	$12 81	$22 86	20 10
And the general average of net profit on the vested capital, is $12.87 on the $100, yearly, for the whole term of five years—exclusive of all increased value of capital in land or laboring slaves.					

REMARKS.

Prices and Values of Lands.

It is due from me to acknowledge, with thankfulness, that the unusual high rate of profit shown in the foregoing estimates is to be ascribed in part to the unusual general success, and great exemption from disasters and important losses, with which my labors have been blessed. There has occurred very little sickness, and not one death, among the laborers. Of the nine crops raised of corn and wheat together, two only, (the corn of '45 and wheat of '46) suffered greatly by bad weather. The crops of corn and wheat have otherwise been fair products—of the wheat, in some years, remarkably good; and for the last two years, the prices also have been good. There has been no great loss of farming capital or products by casualty of any kind. And sanguine as I had been before of the good effects of my designed procedure for improving the fertility of the soil, and its products, the results have much exceeded my anticipations.

The estimates submitted, and the large per centage of profits and increase of capital shown, might suggest to a stranger the very reasonable doubt whether the land had not been at first valued much too low, though put at the price for which it had been bought. And even to those who knew the land before, and to some who had deemed the price too high at the time of sale, the more recent and great increase of products may have induced the new belief that the farm had before been better than was supposed, and always much underrated in value. A few reasons will be offered to show that, *according to the general estimation and market prices* of good lands in lower Virginia, long previous to this sale, then, and also now, the price of this farm was high enough for its then condition.

The land had been offered for sale, or considered as in market, either for different parts or the whole, at different times, for years before; and persons, desirous of purchasing the land had examined it, in this character; and others, because of its value being a subject of conversation and remark. And before the sale, full notice thereof was given to the public, by extensive advertising for several months. In addition, the good dwelling house and offices, the excellent society of the neighborhood, and other advantages tending to the same end, rendered the farm especially desirable as a family residence. These considerations prevented all danger of a sacrifice in selling, as often occurs because of some one great deficiency of land as a residence, though valuable in other respects. Again, the price ($17 the acre) for which this farm was sold at public auction, was $2 more than any neighbor had expected it to command, or would have satisfied the expectations of the seller—and was certainly as much more than could have been obtained then, had I not been a competitor for the purchase, and then at great loss for a farm and residence for my family. Further: owing to the entire deficiency of good and accessible marl on the land, I would not have been willing to buy it at $15, nor even at $12, but for the previous offer made by an adjoining proprietor, Carter Braxton, esq., to give me the use from his extensive beds of marl of all that I should require. This kind offer was made to induce me to make the purchase and to reside in his neighborhood; and it operated to enhance the value of the land, for my use, at least $3000 more than it would have been worth to me, or to any other person not enjoying equal facilities for marling from abroad. In market value, and in comparison with other lands offered for sale, or sold, about that time, and also long since, this farm was bought at a full price, or proper valuation in market.

In another aspect, however, the land was certainly sold at much below its true value; just as it would be sold even now, (however much advanced in market price by recent improvement,) and just as every other good and improvable tract of land in lower Virginia would sell below what *ought to be* its proper price. The proposition, indeed, is one which I have long asserted and maintained; and to uphold which was the main object of these estimates being desired, and prepared. All lands in lower Virginia, having easy access to marl or lime, and well fitted to be improved by these manures, *ought* to command twice as much as any former or present market prices—because such lands are capable of yielding a good net profit on twice or thrice the capital which their present appreciation would make. But it is inapplicable and useless to say what rate of price *ought* to be commanded, and which *might* be paid under very different circumstances from those existing; and it would be altogether erroneous and deceptive to rate the present values of lands according to such views. Prices of lands, as of every other commodity, are not regulated by intrinsic value, but by the balance or excess of either the supply or the demand. Unfortunately for the agricultural interests of Virginia, the supply of land for sale greatly exceeds the demand of buyers. Consequently, those who desire to sell must compete with each other in reducing their prices asked; and such reduction will be made, and continued, in proportion to the excess of supply beyond the efficient demand. The most conclusive proof that a certain farm can yield 10 per cent. of clear profit, or interest on the capital, if bought at $20 the acre, will not induce the most eager buyer to give that price, so long as plenty of as good land may be bought for $10 or $15 the acre. But such reasoning and facts, if duly regarded, should operate to keep our landholders at home—or induce them to seek for high profits in the improvement of their lands—to invite farmers of ability and capital from other regions or other pursuits—and thus increase the demand for land, until it shall exceed the supply for sale. Then, and not until then, will the market prices of our lands quadrate with their intrinsic value, or their capacity for improvement and production.

It may be objected to my views, that if lands can be made so profitable, compared to their prices—or can be bought so low compared to their fitness for improvement and new production—that all persons who know such facts would hasten to extend both improvements and purchases, and thus soon make known the value and raise the prices of lands. My answer is, that every landholder who is even *partially* impressed with such opinions, is actually engaged, to the extent of his ability and means, in securing the results. But few persons as yet have received those opinions. Still many thousands of acres have been bought, for these considerations, and lands of far greater extent in lower Virginia, have been more or less improved; and on all such, high profits have been realized, though rarely as high as more judicious treatment would have secured.

But there are strict limits to the extent of the *profitable* farming operations of each individual, which no one can pass without loss. If a merchant, a manufacturer, or a stock dealer, learns that some new direction of his business will yield 20 per cent. profit, he can hasten to invest therein, either in

money or credit, to an extent limited only by his means. The owner of $10,000 only, with such inducements offered, might soon operate to the amount of a million, and safely, as well as profitably. But a farmer, even if having surplus capital to invest, cannot extend his operations profitably much beyond the space and objects that he can personally supervise and direct. If farming beyond this limit, his operations would become less and less profitable, the farther they were extended; until the most remote or most neglected parts of his business would be attended with absolute loss.

Still less can any one make sure profits by buying land, no matter how low the price, which the buyer cannot stock and cultivate; nor make any use of, or profit from, except when selling again for a higher price. The excess of supply beyond demand which brought and has kept such land to its low price, will continue to depress prices until the balance is changed, and the demand for land then shall first equal and next exceed the supply for sale. Until this great change shall be much more advanced in progress than at present, the price of land must continue too low. This condition of things is most injurious to the general interests of the commonwealth —is discouraging to general agricultural improvement—and it even offers but small inducement (for the reasons stated above,) for present landholders, having now full employment, to buy more land. But bad as is this working of low prices for all other interests and persons, it offers the highest rewards and profits to all who desire to buy land, and who can and will properly direct its improvement and management.

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Marlbourne, Va., June 2d, 1849.

WORK FOR JULY.

Would that we could feel ourself justified, in speaking of the labors incident to this month, to give our readers an *assurance* of good prices for the growing crops; but, at the present moment, we cannot do so without calling speculation to our aid, and that based upon the probabilities of a general war among the powers of Europe, the which we fear there is too much ground to apprehend may be the case before the year 1849 shall have expired. From present indications, it is more than possible that an attempt will be made by the despotic powers of Europe, viz., Russia and Austria, to crush the struggles of the people, now going on, to establish governments based on the principles of liberty. Should this state of things be realized—should the champions of freedom be assailed—a general war—a war for the predominance of despotic sway, on the one part, and the proper dignity of man on the other—will necessarily be the result: in which event, it must fall to the lot of our country to supply the contending forces with a large portion of their breadstuffs and provisions; as, from the vast numbers of men who will be taken from the pursuits of agriculture, and converted into soldiers—into consumers instead of producers—the supplies grown among the contending nations will be greatly lessened in quantity, and the deficiency will have to be drawn, chiefly, from us. Under the existence of such a state of circumstances, agricultural products would, as a natural consequence, be enhanced in value; but, whether these events occur or not, it is possible that moderately fair prices may be obtained for the growing crop, as, from the immense influx of immigration, a greatly increased home demand will be created, while the array of armies in Europe, whether hostilely engaged or not, will seriously interrupt the operations of farming there, depress productions, and, consequently, increase demand in that quarter. There is another reason for expecting increased demand and appreciation: Should the hopes entertained as to the vast treasures of California be realized, a market will be found there for much of our breadstuffs and provisions; while the gold received in the States will operate to increase values, as among the natural effects of an excess in the supply of the precious metals is not only a rise in the products of industry, but in real estate also.

Passing from these reflections, we will look to the operations

ON THE FARM.

The Cultivation of Corn.—It is hardly necessary for us to tell a corn grower, that the product of his crop is dependent upon the *cleanly* manner in which he may cultivate it, as he knows that there is no crop more signally benefitted by such culture than that of corn; but, while we urge cleanliness upon him, we do not mean that he should effect it by the use of the plough, for that would serve to lacerate and tear up the roots of the corn plants, and deprive them of their feeders, at a time when they needed them most to perfect the grain. The implement we would use is the *cultivator;* with that, if timely applied, weeds and grass may be kept down, the earth be preserved open, to drink in the dews of heaven, and maintain moisture. The dryer the season, the more freely would we apply the cultivator; as the opener the soil may be, the better is it qualified to absorb moisture from the atmosphere. We are aware that a very general prejudice prevails, which inculcates the belief that if you work corn in dry weather, it will *fire*. We, however, do not subscribe to that belief. If you work corn with a *plough*, and cut off its roots, in seasons of drought, it will necessarily "fire;" not because the earth has been stirred, but because the sources of deriving moisture from the earth—to wit, the roots of the plants—have been destroyed.

Harvesting.—This work has already been completed in some of the States where our paper circulates; but, as there is still a very large portion of States, where we send it, in which this labor has to be performed, we will advise all thus situated to provide themselves with ample force to do the work quickly —to treat that force kindly, and superintend their operations personally—to have a full supply of tools and implements, and see that they are in the very best possible order. As those engaged in harvesting look for something *extra* upon such occasions, let their tables have that on them which will not only refresh the inner man, but please his eye while it gratifies his palate; for there is nothing better calculated to nerve a laborer's arm for good and effective service, than do well-bestowed attentions to his diet Nor should his drink be forgotten: cold water is a

most excellent thing in its place; it is our drink of choice; but, if we were to-day, as we have often been, in a harvest field, we should prefer a drink composed of cold water, sweetened with molasses, in which a good portion of ground ginger had been infused and well mixed up. 5 gallons of cold water, 1 a gallon of molasses, and 2 oz. of ground ginger, makes a beverage as refreshing as it is invigorating.

Cut your wheat *before* it is dead ripe; cut it when the stem just under the head is *dry*.

Buckwheat.—It is late to put in your buckwheat: you may, however, put it in up to the 10th of this month, and make a crop. If your ground is as thin as most buckwheat grounds are, sow at the rate of 10 bushels of bone dust to the acre, after the ground is ploughed and harrowed; harrow the seed and bone earth in together, and complete your work with a good *rolling*. Half a bushel of seed per acre will be sufficient; and be sure not to waste the buckwheat straw, as it makes most excellent provender for milch cows.

Hay Harvest.—Cut your timothy while the plants are in blossom, before the seed are formed or ripened. The hay cut thus early is not quite as nutritive as it is when cut at the time of maturing its seed; it is, however, less coarse and woody, and more acceptable to the horses, while the land is less hardly dealt with.

Millet.—This may be sown up to the 10th of this month, upon good ground, well manured and thoroughly prepared. Sow 3 pecks of seed to the acre.

Guano.—As the season is coming for the use of this manure, we will remark that it should always be *ploughed* in, to the full depth of the furrow, whether that be 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 inches; and we will further add, that a peck of plaster should be mixed with every 100 lbs. of guano.

Setting Timothy Meadows.—As next month will be the time to set timothy meadows, we will here, in advance, remark, that we prefer sowing timothy seed alone; that is, we would not sow it with wheat or rye. To protect the young timothy through the coming fall, winter and following spring, we would sow, on each acre, 1 peck of buckwheat seed. The buckwheat would be cut down by the first frost, and not interfere, except in their protection, with the timothy plants. Among the best manures for timothy meadows, we rank a compost made thus: 50 bushels of ashes, 10 bushels of bone dust, and 2 bushels of salt, to be thoroughly mixed together and remain in pile a few days before being used.

Fall Potatoes.—Your fall potatoes are, doubtless, in and up. See that they are kept clean of weeds and grass, and give them a top dressing, made of equal parts of lime, plaster, ashes and salt. A bushel or two of the mixture will do for an acre: sow it while the dew is still on the vines.

Sheep.—Provide a trough, to be kept under cover in your sheep pasture; in this, every few days, place a quart of tar over the bottom; over that, strew a few handfuls of salt. This precaution will prevent the flies from depositing their eggs in the noses of your sheep, and save them from worms in the head.

Turnips.—You should make your arrangements to sow your turnip seed from the 20th to the 25th of this month. Sowing thus early, gives you an opportunity, should the fly cut off the plants of your first sowing, to sow again in time. Be sure to give your ground two good ploughings and harrowings, manuring just before the last ploughing. The manure need not be ploughed in more than 4 inches deep; the first ploughing, however, must be as deep as a strong team can turn up the earth.

Manure.—Well rotted manure is best. A compost formed of stable dung, cow dung, woods-mould and ashes or lime, is very congenial to this crop: as they grow rapidly, they require a full dose, say 20 double horse cart loads to the acre. 20 bushels of bone dust, well *harrowed* in, will ensure a good crop; so, also, will 10 cart loads of woods-mould, 10 bushels of bone dust, and 10 bushels of spent ashes.

Preparation of the Seed.—Soak the seed 24 hours in fish oil; drain the oil off the seed; then mix them with ashes, and sow.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.—If great care be taken in sowing the seed, 1 lb. per acre will be enough; but it will be better to sow 1½ lbs.

Time of Sowing.—We have already stated that the seed should be in between the 20th and 25th of this month, and we here repeat it.

Culture.—The moment the plants come up, sprinkle fish oil over them; repeat this early each morning until the plants get into the rough leaf. Let a hand, each time, follow the one who casts the oil on, with a bag containing a mixture of ashes, plaster and salt, in equal quantities, and dust the plants with the mixture. These attentions, if punctually followed, will save your plants. Thin out the plants, when they begin to bottle, so as to stand 6 or 8 inches asunder; give them two workings, at intervals of 10 or 12 days, and you may lay them by. Our practice was to run a *harrow* through the plants, and thus effect the first working. The practice is an excellent one, productive of much good; but we fear few will follow it.

Orchards.—If your orchard has no crop growing in it, you should turn your hogs in to eat up the fruit as it falls. As hogs, sometimes, injure the bark of the trees, you would do well to paint the bodies with soft soap, sulphur and salt, made in the proportion of 1 gallon of soap, 1 lb. of sulphur, and 1 quart of salt. If any of the trees have dead limbs upon them, saw these off, smooth off the wounds, and cover them with a mixture of equal parts of *fresh cow dung*, *lime* and *clay*, formed into mortar by being mixed up with urine; or take equal quantities of rosin, beeswax and spirits of turpentine; incorporate these over a slow fire till thoroughly mixed; when nearly cool, apply this to the wounds, taking care to give two or three coats.

Peach Trees.—Remove the earth from the roots of your peach trees, to the depth of 4 inches; examine, and wherever you find a hole or see gum oozing out, insert the point of a knitting needle, a piece of wire, or with the point of a knife; then paint the roots and body of the tree with a mixture of soft soap, sulphur and salt, as recommended for apple trees; this done, mix half a peck of slacked lime with the earth dug from the roots, and return the whole; then sow a mixture of 6 parts salt, 1 part ashes, and 1 part saltpetre, around each tree, as far as the limbs extend, say 2 quarts to each tree—the saltpetre to be pounded fine when mixed in with the salt and ashes.

Pears, Plums and Cherry Trees.—If there be any blighted limbs on these, cut them off; burn the parts cut off; and paint the bodies, as recommended for apple trees.

Catterpillar Nests.—Remove and burn all these which may be found on your trees.

Ruta Baga.—You may sow ruta baga seed up to the middle of this month. For the method, see our article upon the subject last month.

Root Crops generally.—See that these are kept free from weeds and grass.

Bushes and Weeds.—Cut up and destroy these.

Compost Heaps.—Collect every thing available, and form compost heaps.

Draining Wet Lands.—Embrace every spare moment, during this month, to drain your wet lands.

Deep Ploughing.—Recollect that, as the time is coming to break up for fall grain, deep ploughing is essential, to enable your land to perform its whole duty.

Sprouting.—If you wish to destroy sprouts, cut them during this and the ensuing month. Your sprouting completed, collect the sprouts into piles, and, when dry, burn them for the ashes.

Liming Land.—If you have any land requiring lime, which is *not* now in culture, but which you intend to cultivate next spring, spread your lime on it as your other business may permit you; harrow it in, and you will find, next season, that it will prove much more effective than it would were you to delay its application until spring. By its specific gravity, it will, in the mean time, have found its way into, and mixed with, the body of the soil, and commenced its meliorating operations.

With these few hints, we close our month's commune, with this wish—that you may be with us at our *great Fair*, in October, and contribute, by your stock and the products of your farm, to make it *the* exhibition of the season.

THE COTSWOLD BREED OF SHEEP.—At his sheep shearing a few days ago, says the Winchester Virginian, Col. *Josiah W. Ware*, near Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia, took from one of his Cotswolds, the enormous quantity of eighteen and three quarter pounds of wool. Some of the staple, we are told, measures 16 inches in length.

MUTTON COTSWOLD.—A few months ago the attention of our readers was called to the laudable and praiseworthy design of two gentlemen, Messrs. M. F. Miley and J. Rhodes, esqs., of introducing and encouraging the raising of a stock of sheep superior to the miserable race which is found generally throughout our county. The efforts of these gentlemen, in the introduction of the Cotswold for that purpose, have been eminently successful; this excellent sheep, for size, the fine texture of their wool and capacity to endure the rigors and changes of our climate and to subsist upon ordinary fare, are but little inferior to the celebrated Alpaca of the Alps. On Monday last Mr. M. exhibited a wether, 3 years old—three-fourths Cotswold, whose gross weight on the scales was 220 lbs.—he was slaughtered in the evening, and after being divested of his skin and entrails, weighed 163 lbs. It will be seen that the *net* weight of this sheep, far exceeds the *gross* weight of the best of the old breeds of sheep in our country—with regard to the *quality* of the flesh of the Cotswold for the table, we can say, without exaggeration, that it is far superior, both in flavour and tenderness, to any mutton we ever before ate." *Tenth Legion, May* 10.

The sheep mentioned in the above extracts, were from the flock of that public spirited breeder, Col. Ware, and we have a lock of the wool, which is of a beautiful texture, and is about sixteen inches in length, which those interested in such matters can examine at the Society's Hall. The quantity taken from the buck was 18¾ lbs. We learn that some of Col. Ware's bucks, at *twelve months* old, in ordinary keep, have weighed 235 lbs.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF WIRE FENCES.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

For numerous reasons, which will readily suggest themselves to the mind of every farmer, the subject of some substitute for our present wooden fence is becoming every year more important. The ordinary worm fence is expensive, from the amount of timber and land consumed by it; the post and rail from the labor and cost of making it, and its short duration without needing repair; the live fence does not suit our climate—is years in becoming large enough to be serviceable, and requires an amount of care which renders it, in the end, equally costly with others; stone fences suit only particular localities, where the material abounds; so that any plan for supplying a substitute for these, which shall be economical in cost, durable in wear, and efficient in use, must greatly interest the minds of agriculturists. In the hope of finding in it such a substitute, wire fencing seems, of late, to have had a more than usual share of attention; but whether it is to gratify the desiderata above named, is yet to be tested by a larger experience, both as to time and variety of circumstances under which it should be tried, than it has yet had. As I have erected some fencing of this description, and, in the progress of the work, have made some experiments and investigations, which may be useful, I will proceed to detail the conclusions at which I have arrived.

There are certain essentials to the proper construction of an efficient wire fence, without which it will not satisfactorily accomplish the end proposed:

First. The fence must proceed in *straight*, not in *curved* lines. If, at any point, it becomes necessary to diverge from a straight line, that point must become a new starting point.

Second. The two ends of any line of fence must proceed from immoveable points.

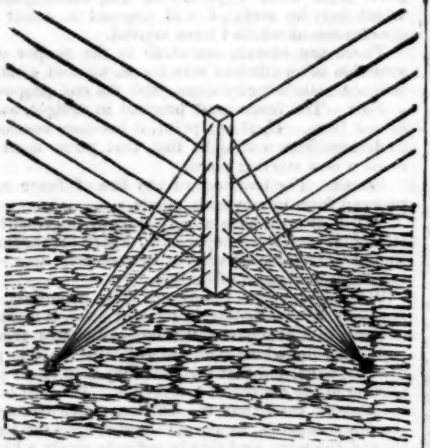
Third. It must have an adjusting arrangement for straining each wire separately, which arrangement should be capable of subjecting each wire to a very considerable degree of tension.

With reference to the first of these essentials, the necessity of proceeding in straight lines, it must be obvious that whenever the fence diverges from a right line, the whole strain of the wire tends to pull the post over, and that this tendency is in exact proportion to the degree of divergence. When it is remembered, then, that the efficiency and beauty of the fence depends, in a great degree, upon the tightness of the wire, and that in order to strain a heavy iron wire so that every crook and bend shall be taken out of it, a great force is necessary, it can be easily seen that no post can stand such a force pulling it over from the top. Let no one imagine, therefore, that he can obviate this necessity by planting his posts deeper, or, by any other device, impart the requisite stability to them. The force necessary to strain the wires properly will assuredly cause them to yield, and he will be disappointed.*

I have said that the line of fence must have an immoveable starting and ending point. For this purpose a post will not answer; it will yield to the force necessary to strain the wires; and though it may appear to be firm at first, it will be so only for

*The straight lines referred to must, of course, be understood to mean lines straight with reference to a vertical plane, and not to the divergence from a horizontal plane, rendered necessary by the undulations of the ground. The fence may pursue the inequalities of the ground over hill and dale, care being taken that the posts, at the lowest points of depression, shall be so firmly fixed as to resist the tendency to raise them out of the ground.

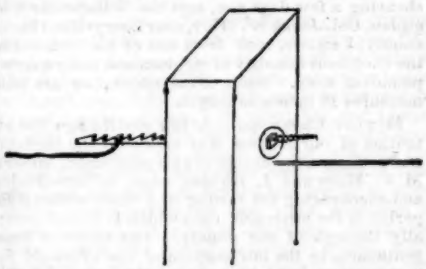
a day, and will be found to yield, day by day, as the straining force is applied. A tree (at least, one having a head and branches) will not do, because it is acted upon by the wind, whereby all adjustment in the fence is soon destroyed. A house or barn will serve; but these are not always to be found at the beginning and end of the proposed line. The best starting point I have found to be at the surface of the ground, from some immoveable thing placed in the ground. Mine is made as follows: An iron bar, say three feet long, and one inch in diameter, has an eye or ring turned on one end of it, and the other end is leaded into a stone, weighing, perhaps, a half a ton; this stone is then let into a hole in the ground, so that the eye will just stand above the surface of the ground, and the hole is filled up with smaller stones, rammed fast to within a few inches of the surface, when earth is thrown in and pressed down, and the spot sodded over. A cheaper mode, and one answering equally well for a farm fence, would be to sink a heavy chesnut butt some four feet into the ground, and start the wires from an appropriate attachment at the surface of the ground. From this point, then, all the wires proceed through a post planted a short distance off, as shown by the annexed figure, which represents the corner of a rectangular field.



As the tendency of this post is to yield in the direction opposite the ring, or, in other words, to pull over in the line of the fence, it is well to counteract it by attaching a wire to the head of the post, and from thence to the ring; or, which is still better, to fasten a wire permanently at the ring, and attach the other end to a screw bolt, passing through the head of the post, and having a nut by which the wire may be tightened, and the post thus brought up to its place.

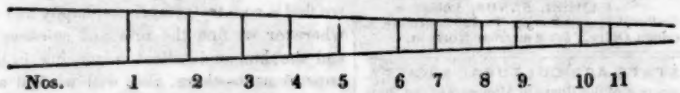
If a gate be desired at any place in the line of the fence, it may be had thus: plant the gate posts at the place chosen, and insert a strong staple or eye bolt on the outer side of each post, at the surface of the ground. From these bolts start the wires, as at the beginning of the fence, and fill up the angular space left between the gate post and the next post through which the wires run, either by stretching wires from one to the other, or by nailing sawed rails of board.

The fence should have an adjusting arrangement for straining each wire separately; and this arrangement should be repeated at intervals of from fifty to seventy-five yards, through the whole line of fence. Without this it will be found impracticable to stretch the wires tight enough to make a good fence, and to stretch them equally, which is also desirable. My arrangement is this: A post, somewhat larger than the other posts, is planted in the line of the fence; at the proper distances apart, a hole is bored, corresponding to each wire. These holes are large enough to receive a screw bolt, say of half an inch in diameter, having a thread three inches long, and a nut. The other end of the bolt is furnished with a notched rack, upon which the wire is looped, the loop having been formed by bending the wire and twisting the short end around the longer, or, which is much neater, by lashing the two wires together with annealed copper wire. Between the nut and the post is a washer. The object of the rack is to give facility for taking up the wire, if, after screwing it up, it should be found to be too long. If the whole line of fence does not exceed one hundred and fifty yards, but one such arrangement will be needed, the nuts being on opposite sides of the post. If, in a line of fence, there should be several stretches of seventy-five yards each, then the nuts will be on one side of the post, and the wires of the succeeding stretch will pass through the post and attach on the other side. Fig. 2 shows one wire of the latter arrangement.



Having disposed of these three essentials, let us proceed to some other points of consideration. The posts which sustain the wires, intermediate between the stretching posts, may be lighter than can be used in any other description of fence; but they should, nevertheless, be strong enough to sustain, firmly, a considerable lateral pressure; and they should stand at no greater distance than ten or twelve feet apart. Various modes of attaching the wires to the posts have been recommended, such as holes through the posts, a notch sawed into the sides of the post, and a nail driven to hold the wire fast in it; and, lastly, staples to secure the wires to the sides of the posts. If the posts be of cedar, or of well-seasoned chestnut, I would prefer the first method, taking care, after the fence was properly adjusted and tightened, to fasten the wires in each hole by a tight plug, covered with white lead. If the posts be of green chestnut, I would prefer the staples; and instead of driving them home, so as to force the wire against the post, I would interpose a nail, lying flat, between the wire and the post. By this means, the whole wire could be covered with paint, to preserve it from the weather; and it would, moreover, be protected from that rapidly corrosive fluid, the sap of the chestnut. The wires may be joined by loops,

twisted on the end of each wire. With heavy wire, this will be found to be difficult, and to make, at best, but a clumsy joint. By hammering out slightly the ends of the wires to be joined, laying them together and lashing them with annealed copper wire, a neat, durable and perfectly strong joint can be made. If the fence is meant to be hog proof, it is better to have a bottom board next to the ground, nailed to the posts, and to let the wire stand at proper intervals above it. A bottom board, surmounted with six wires, will be found to make a first rate fence, four feet and a half high, which will turn any thing. The size of the wire to be used will depend upon the use the fence is intended to serve, and will be also influenced by the views of the builder as to economy. In Scotland, for turning horses, cattle and sheep, six wires, of size No. 4, are used, with straining posts seventy-five yards apart, and intermediate posts eight feet apart. For turning sheep alone, the smallest size used is No. 8. To enable the farmer to judge for himself upon this subject, I give here a guage, Fig. 3, to shew the several sizes of wire, and a table shewing its cost per pound, and the length in a pound.



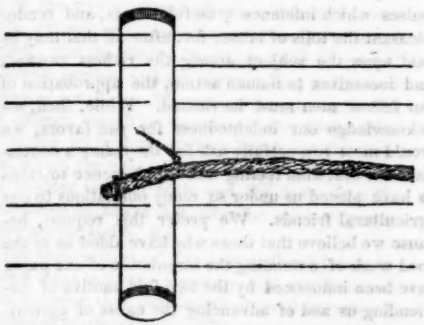
The lines opposite the numbers shows the diameter of the several sizes.

	No. of feet in a lb.	Cost per lb.
No. 1	4.52	5.4 cents.
2	5.32	"
3	6.12	"
4	7.03	"
5	7.94	"
6	8.89	"
7	11. 5	6 cents.
8	15.27	"
9	18.18	"
10	23.75	6.60
11	25.	"

The cost of the screws for straining the wires, when divided among the number of yards for which each set answers, is small. I used bed screws, with a square thread, an excellent article, which may be bought at twenty-five cents per dozen. The smith's work on them, to adapt them to this use, will not exceed six cents each; and the washers are to be had for one cent each. The cost of the posts and boards will vary according to locality: the farmer can judge of this, and also of the labor necessary to set them. With these data, the expense of a given line of fence may be readily calculated.

It is an enquiry of some interest how a wire fence may be preserved. It has been recommended to boil the wire in linseed oil; by which process, it is annealed, and does not readily oxidate. If paint is preferred, the first application should be red lead in oil; afterwards, to be followed by paint of the color desired. Gas tar is the cheapest application, and is a very good one, if it be laid on under a hot midsummer sun. In the fence erected by me, I have used the galvanized iron, which is iron wire subjected to a zinc bath, just as sheets of iron are dipped into tin to form the common tin plates. This needs no paint, but costs nearly twice the price of the common wire. I found the galvanized wire also to be very unequal in its quality, some of it being very tough, whilst other bundles were so rotten that the wire could hardly be bent without breaking.

The last subject which claims attention is the liability of wire to expand and contract, with the changing temperature of the seasons. Whether this will constitute a practical difficulty of much account in the use of wire for fencing, I am unable, from experience, to say. We learn, from the researches of scientific writers upon the subject, that wrought iron expands 1-143000 of its length for every degree of heat to which it is subjected. Supposing, then, a fence to be erected when the thermometer is at 32°, when the thermometer rises to 95° each length of seventy yards will expand 1-18944 inches. If this expansion is found, in practice, to be inconvenient, it may be taken up by various contrivances; and I suggest a simple one in the nature of a spring, which may be applied by any farmer. It is this: Let the wires pass through a roller, say three inches in diameter, the roller to be strengthened, if necessary, by iron rings on each end of it. Fasten a short piece of chain to the middle of the roller, by a staple, and take one turn around the roller, and pass the end around the end of a spring pole, some ten or twelve feet long. Bring the pole around to the fence, and fasten it to one of the wires, so as to render it operative as a spring. The construction and operation of the contrivance are shown by Fig. 4.



Hoping that these suggestions may prove useful to some of your numerous readers,

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

GEORGE W. DOBBIN.

EARLY WHEAT.—About the last of May, we were presented by Mr. Jas. S. Tongue, with a specimen of blue stem wheat from Point Patience Farm, owned by Mr. Alex. Somervill, of Calvert County, which measured 5 feet 8½ inches, from a 35 acre lot, a fair sample of the field, which bid fair to yield 1000 bushels. This is doing well for little Calvert, and leads us to hope that she, too, is being aroused to the improvement of her agricultural condition.

AMERICAN FARMER.

BALTIMORE: JULY 1, 1849.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for $5; 12 copies for $10; 30 copies for $20.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 per square of 12 lines, for each insertion. In case of the continuance of an advertisement for six months or longer, a liberal deduction will be made. Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher.

At the *State Agricultural Society Rooms*, No. 128 Baltimore st. over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the first day of August, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Society's Hall, in the city of Baltimore. The members of the Board are particularly requested to be in attendance, and the members of the Society generally are invited to attend. By order of

CHARLES B. CALVERT, President.

SAML. SANDS, Secretary.

COMMENCEMENT OF VOLUME V.

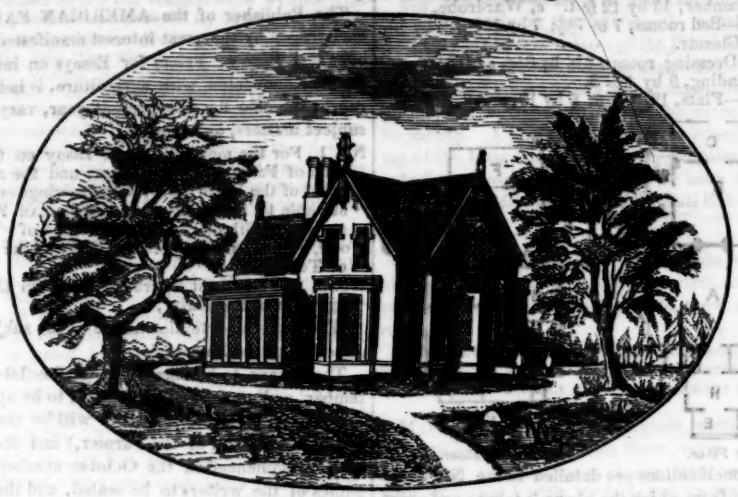
In commencing volume 5, of the new series, we seize the occasion to return our heart-felt thanks to our numerous patrons and friends for the deep interest they have taken in the success of our journal, as well as for the unceasing exertions which they have so laudably made to extend its circulation. Did we not feel gratified at such demonstrations of the favor with which our labors have been appreciated, we should be insensible to those noble impulses which influence grateful hearts, and render pleasant the toils of labor; for, after all that may be said upon the subject, among the richest rewards and incentives to human action, the approbation of our fellow men must be ranked. While, then, we acknowledge our indebtedness for *past* favors, we would most respectfully ask for the *future* a continuance of that kind feeling whose indulgence towards us have placed us under so many obligations to our agricultural friends. We prefer this request, because we believe that those who have aided us in the good work of extending the circulation of our paper have been influenced by the two-fold motive of befriending us and of advancing the cause of agriculture, and because we are conscious that, independent of all pecuniary considerations, we have been impelled onward in our course by motives as nearly allied to disinterestedness as those of humanity can be; for, from the earliest period of our life, we have felt every fibre and ligament of our hearts animated by the desire to see the *agriculture* of our country prosperous, and the character of those engaged in it elevated. Viewing it, as we ever have, as the basis of society—as the pillar of national wealth and greatness—all our aspirations have been directed to the promotion of its welfare. Thus impressed, it is a source of delight to us to find the agricultural mind aroused, at last, to a proper sense of the importance of their calling to the well-being of the nation; nor have we been less pleased in observing the growth of a feeling which, when matured, will not only assert, but maintain, those rights which belong to the tillers of the soil—a feeling which, justly appreciating *agriculture* as the main artery in the structure of human society, will uphold its integrity through every phase of its fortune, and insist upon its occupying that position to which it is entitled by every regard that looks to the public welfare.

Without agriculture, civilization could not exist. Look through the pages of history, and wherever we find a country prosperous, happy and civilized—wherever we find the arts and sciences cared for, and the human intellect advancing in the road of improvement—there, also, will we find a system of enlightened agriculture: but, on the contrary, if we search for a country where agriculture is neglected, there we are sure to behold a barbarous people. In a word, agricultural improvement is the sure index of national enlightenment—the foundation of its greatness, its power and its wealth. As society, then, owes so much to agriculture, it is but right and proper that those who are so vitally benefitted by the labors of the cultivators of the earth, should return to them a portion of the blessings they have so bountifully received at their hands. The time has arrived when agriculture, to be conducted successfully, must be aided by the lights of science—when schools, to be devoted to the teaching of those branches of science connected with the arts of agriculture, must be established; and we can see no better way to establish and endow them than through donations of the public lands, the common property of the people of all the States. If millions and millions have been expended in the establishment of schools for the Army and Navy, to teach men the sublime art of killing each other *secundem artem*, why should not the resources of the nation be applied in the instruction of our agricultural youth in that art and those sciences which sustain all others?

SECOND ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—With this No., we furnish a supplementary sheet containing the List of Prizes, offered by the State Society for the Fall Exhibition, to take place in this city, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, the 10th, 11th and 12th of *October next*. It will be seen that the list is somewhat enlarged since the last show.—We would particularly call the attention of writers to the Premiums for Essays. In our next we shall take occasion to speak more at large upon the subject of the next Exhibition—in the meantime we hope every one will begin to make preparation to *have something to exhibit*.

☞The next stated meeting of the Society, it will be seen by the notice at the head of this paper, takes place on the *first Wednesday in August*, which comes this year, on the *first day* of the month. As our August No. will not reach the distant parts of the State in time, this notice will be the only one the members may have of the meeting, and they are urged to bear it in mind, and be in attendance, as business of importance may require their attention.

COTTAGE RESIDENCES.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

The design of a Cottage which we present to our readers in the present No. of the Farmer is from that valuable work, now in the course of publication, Rantlett's "*Architect*," No. 1, vol. 1, and has been selected for our journal, by a gentleman of much taste, as the most suitable for the largest number of farmers who might be likely to require such a building. "The construction of dwellings," says the editor, "is a department of enterprize and investment which involves various considerations of vast moment. It should always be remembered that a dwelling is constructed *for the accommodation of a family*. Sound philosophy and good taste require that the site, form and character of a building should be suited to its use, and expressive of its destination. The design of a dwelling should include in its basis several very important considerations, such as the adaptation of the house to the site—to the necessities and conveniences of the family—to the healthful and economical appropriation of heat, light, air, water, &c.; hence a variety of philosophical principles are to be consulted. To secure from all these principles the greatest aggregate of convenience, comfort, pleasure and health, with symmetrical and ornamental structure, in a picturesque combination, with surrounding scenery, for a given sum, requires no small degree of practical skill and intelligence."

A cottage has been erected in accordance with the above plan, fronting E. N. E., which will accommodate a family of four to six persons. Such a cottage may be advantageously placed on a lot a hundred feet square. It should be surrounded by fruit trees, which are preferred to forest trees by those who wish to combine utility with ornament; though, for shade and ornament, the latter are generally chosen. A grove affords to a house a natural protection, in both summer and winter. One of the bay windows affords a Southerly view of the garden and surrounding scenery for some distance, and the other a Northern view of part of the flower garden, and the surrounding and distant scenery of a valley. The green house has a South-west aspect, which is considered the best. The rear of the lot is bounded by a brook, on the margin of which there is a belt of fine forest trees; the bank is some ten feet high, and the declivity sufficiently steep to afford fine sites for an ice house, poultry house, stable, &c.

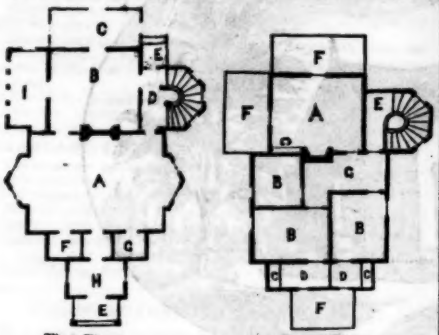
In the composition of this design, the object is to combine convenience, economy and elegance in such a manner that neither shall predominate at the expense of the others. The exterior would be injured by more ornament, unless fully ornamented; and less would destroy the general harmony. The windows, with diagonal sashes, and the ornamented peaks of the roof, are the prominent features of the design.

FIRST FLOOR.

A—Drawing Room, 20 by 15 feet.
B—Dining Room, 12 by 13.
C—Ante-room, 6 by 13.
D—Hall, 9 by 4½ feet.
E E—Platforms; front, 3 by 6½; side, 4 by 5.
F—Dry Closet, 5 by 3½.
G—China Closet, 5 by 3½
H—Porch, 5 by 8.
I—Green House, 12 by 6½.

SECOND FLOOR.

A—Chamber, 13 by 12 feet. *c*, Wardrobe.
B B B—Bed rooms, 7 by 7½; 7 by 10½; 8 by 10.
C C—Closets.
D D—Dressing rooms, 3½ by 8½, and 3½ by 6.
E—Landing, 9 by 4 ft. 3.
F F F—Flats, 12½ by 6; 6 by 13, and 9.10 by 6.



First Floor. *Second Floor.*

The specifications are detailed in the No. of the Architect from which the above is taken; and every gentleman desirous of building such a cottage, should obtain a copy of it. The cost of the cottage is stated as follows: Carpenter's bill, $882.28; Mason's, $409.78; Painter's, $64.82. Total, $1356.88.

THE COLOR OF HOUSES.—The practice of painting white in all cases has been rapidly giving way for some years; and a great variety of colors are now used instead. Mr. Ranlett, in his Architect, has some remarks on the subject, which are of value.

"The interior of a house should always be painted of a warm, neutral tint. Pure white is too cold and cheerless for a dwelling-room, and is, moreover, so liable to stain, that its appearance of purity and cleanliness, which is a great recommendation with neat housekeepers, very soon wears off.

"The purity of our atmosphere, and the absence of coal smoke, admit of houses being painted a pure white; and where lead and oil are alone used in the open air, the color will grow whiter from exposure; but in the interior of a house it will become a dingy yellow from being deprived of light and air. White lead improves by age, and should not be used for wood work unless at least a year old; linseed oil also becomes purer and better from age, and should be at least two years manufactured before used. Much harm results from the employment of incompetent workmen in the painting of houses, as from their inexperience in mixing paints, and their inability to distinguish between good and bad materials, the employer often throws away his money, and defaces the appearance of his house in the attempt to beautify it by a coat of paint."

☞We have received already numerous additions to our list for the new volume, in various sized lots; and the prospects are indeed cheering for a much extended sphere of usefulness during the present year. Let every one who feels an interest in the permanent improvement of his State, lend us a helping hand, to disseminate broadcast through the land, the valuable information which we are enabled to gather from the various sources at our command.

PRIZE ESSAYS FOR VOLUME V.

The Publisher of the AMERICAN FARMER, encouraged by the great interest manifested by the offer last year of Prizes for Essays on important subjects connected with agriculture, is induced to repeat the offer for the present year, varying the subject matters, as follows:

No. 1, For the most approved Essay on the best plan of Farm Yard Buildings, and the management of the Farm Yard, with drawings on a scale suitable to the pages of the AMERICAN FARMER, a piece of Silver Plate, of the value of $50.

No. 2, For the most approved Essay on the Culture of Tobacco, $30.

No. 3, For the most approved Essay on the Management of the Dairy, $20.

[For a more particular notice of the subject, see *June* No. of the Farmer.]

The Essays to be handed in by the 1st of September, and examined by Judges, to be appointed for the purpose, (whose names will be announced in the August No. of the Farmer,) and the publication commenced in the October number. The names of the writers to be sealed, and the essays to be forwarded to

SAMUEL SANDS,
Publisher of the American Farmer, Baltimore.

"THE FARMER FUND."

The State Agricultural Society, at their meeting in May, proposed to raise by voluntary contributions, (no one to contribute more than $1,) the sum of $100, to be expended in the procurement of

THREE PIECES OF SILVER PLATE,

to be presented to persons obtaining *new* subscribers to the *American Farmer*, for volume 5, viz:

1st, for the largest list, plate of the value of $50
2d, for the next largest list, do $30
3d, for the third do do $20

IN ADDITION TO WHICH THE PUBLISHER OFFERS:

4th, for the 4th largest list, agricultural books, valued at $12
5th, for the 5th do do $6
6th, for the 6th do do $5
7th, for the 7th do do $4
8th, for the 8th do do $3

The names and cash therefor to be received up to the 1st of October, when the successful competitors will be announced, and the names of the contributors to the fund will be published in the Farmer for that month, and the prizes presented at the Cattle Show. The President and Secretary of the State Society were appointed and authorized to receive contributions to the fund.

THE FIRST GUN—FOR THE NEW VOLUME.

WIGWAM, Prince George's County, June 11th, 1849.

MR. EDITOR: Enclosed, you will receive the amount of my subscription to the *American Farmer*, for the year ending July, 1850. I cannot allow so favorable an opportunity to pass without expressing to you the great pleasure, as well as profit, I received in reading the American Farmer. Many of the let-

ters contained in the last volume were written with so much precision and perspicuity as to render them perfectly comprehensive to the understanding of all —so plain that "he who runs, may read." I consider your journal invaluable, as a guide and chart, to the farmers and planters; and its value, and the ability with which it is conducted, can be only properly appreciated by those who have had many difficulties removed from their pathway by the light it has shed upon it, and their spirits raised, their hopes cheered, and their hearts gladdened, by the addition they have received to their income, by following its precepts.

I have been taught that "*actions speak louder than words:*" therefore, in transmitting the above, I have annexed a list of the names of a few persons who I have persuaded to subscribe to the American Farmer. I think, by increasing its circulation—by adding to its contributors—is the best and the most acceptable proof I can give to the editor, of my opinion of its utility and usefulness.

Very respectfully, MARCUS DU VAL.

The above was accompanied by a list of ☞40☜ new subscribers, all within a short distance of the residence of Mr. Du Val, and is an evidence of what can be effected with a good cause and a willing heart. We thank our kind patron most sincerely for his valuable aid, and humbly trust his laudable example may be followed by many others. We wish to see our good old State take that high position to which her soil, climate and geograpical position entitles her, in the first rank of the agricultural States of our Union. If our farmers can only be induced to read and reflect, and note what is going on around them, we may live to see the day when Maryland will be the acknowledged garden spot of the country.

THE FIRST FROM VIRGINIA

LORETTO, VA., June 15, 1849.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR:—I have succeeded in procuring thirty subscribers to your valuable paper, (the American Farmer). I think it is doing much good in this part of Virginia; a spirit of improvement seems to have been awakened in the minds of many. There is no part of Virginia where nature has done as much for us as this—but as yet we have done but little for ourselves—a few such enterprising men, as Col. Capron, would be a gold mine with us. My best wishes for your success.

Yours, JNO. SAUNDERS.

☞MR. A. MAUPIN, at the University of Virginia, Charlottsville, sends us a list of 30 subscribers for the coming volume. He says he had an opportunity of examining some of the numbers of the work, at a clergyman's in the neighborhood, and being much pleased with it, thought he would raise a club of 5 subscribers, but he soon found more than five willing to take it, and thereupon concluded to try and obtain 30 copies, which he effected without much difficulty, and forwarded with the cash; and wishes to be considered as a competitor for the prizes offered for the largest list. His example might be followed by hundreds of others with advantage to the public, *and the public's humble servant.*

☞We received from M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., of Talbot, early in the last month, a list of subscribers (54) to this volume of the FARMER, most of which are for the first time on our books. Considering the large list already in that small, but wholesouled county, this is cheering in the extreme for a beginning. A pressing invitation to attend a meeting of the Inspecting Association, of Talbot, it was out of our power to accept, but we have promised several of our friends to be at the Fall Exhibition at Easton.

ALABAMA.—A subscriber in this State, remitting his own with the advance subscriptions for *two* years of some new subscribers to the "*Farmer,*" remarks:

"My own plantation has received some of the benefits of the counsel given in the Farmer, and I would not be without it for ten times the cost."

MARL.—A gentleman in Virginia, writing to an eminent agriculturist in this State, says:

"I wish you had some of our Marl to operate with; or rather I wish we had you amongst us, to teach by your skill and enterprise that ours could be made the finest portion of Va."

The valuable paper from the pen of Mr. Ruffin, in this month's Farmer, shows, that there is no necessity of travelling so far as Maryland to obtain instruction upon the use of Marl. We flatter ourself that this No. of the Farmer will be more eagerly sought after in the tide water regions of Virginia, and our own State, than any similar production which has ever appeared.

THE CROPS.—We have very contradictory accounts of the crops during the past month. Much complaint is heard of the ravages of the fly, injury from scab, and rust, in the wheat, but the preponderating testimony, we think, is in favor of an average yield. We would feel obliged to our friends in the several districts of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, for a brief notice of the results of the harvest, together with a notice of the varieties of seed sown, the difference in their respective yields, the effects of the weather, &c. on each, and such other information as may be deemed necessary to aid in forming an estimate of the best kinds for each location.

The HAY crop will be very abundant. The Oats a fair one. The Corn will be very much curtailed, by the backwardness of the planting season.

MARL.—We have deposited in the hall of the State Society, specimens of Marl from the pit used by Mr. Ruffin, and also from the farm of Mr. Geo. W. Morling, of Talbot.

BERMUDA POTATOES.—We have also some of this spring's potatoes from Bermuda, which are selling in our market at $4 per bushel—they are most delicious for the table, and are worth an examination.

From Mr. ISAAC WINCHESTER, of Kent Island, we have received samples of several kinds of wheat—very fine indeed.

Rooms of the Md. State Agr. Society,
Baltimore, June 21, 1849.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt from B. P. Johnson, esq., Cor. Sec. of New York State Agricultural Society, of the following papers, which have been placed in the Rooms of this Society.

"The Potato Disease: an article showing the results of the last year's cultivation of the Potato, and exhibiting the bearing of those results on an article on the potato disease in the "Transactions for 1847."

"Dairies:" Report of the Committee on Dairies, of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

List of Premiums, Judges, Regulations, &c. of the N. Y. State Agr. Soc. Fair of 1849.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN,
Cor. Sec. Md. State Agr. Soc.

WIRE FENCE.—Numerous enquiries have been made of us, from time to time, in regard to the cost and value of Wire Fence, which has been recently introduced to the attention of the public—but we have refrained from publishing anything on the subject, until we were able to give such facts and data as would be satisfactory to our readers. Hearing that GEO. W. DOBBIN, esq., the Corresponding Secretary of our State Society was engaged in making an experiment with the wire fence, we requested him to give us a statement of the result thereof; circumstances have prevented him until now from furnishing it, and we have preferred waiting, rather than publish from second hand sources accounts of their erection in distant parts of the country. We have the gratification of presenting in this No. of our journal a paper from Mr. D., which will be found extremely interesting and very explicit in all its details.

Knowing that Col. CAPRON was erecting this fence on his beautiful farm, at the Laurel, in a visit which we had occasion to pay him during the past month we had an opportunity of examining the same, on the line of the rail road, where he had completed about 3500 feet. With some little alteration, we have no doubt the fence will be found as effective for every purpose of the farm, as the usual post and rail fence, and much cheaper in many sections, where suitable wood for the purpose is scarce. The Col. at our request, has furnished a description of the fence, which will be found on another page, and has pointed out such alterations as his experience has suggested as necessary to its strength and durability. He is satisfied as to its superiority in point of cost over all other kinds of fencing.

SOLON ROBINSON.—During the last month, we had a visit from Mr. *Solon Robinson*, of Indiana, who was just returning from a tour of 4000 miles through the Southern States, travelling in his own carriage, and at his leisure, taking notes of the agricultural state of the South, and of such other matters as might be deemed useful to the public. Mr. R. is the travelling correspondent of the *American Agriculturist*, of N. Y., and his letters published in that journal are of the most interesting character—but his notes are so numerous, that but a bare abstract therefrom can be expected to be published in a monthly journal—hence we hope, at some future day, he may be induced to write them out more in detail, and present the result of his observations in a separate form, and we doubt not that a most extensive demand would be found for a volume of ordinary size into which his remarks might be reduced. By birth, an Eastern man, and having been a resident for a short lifetime in a non-slaveholding Western State, in his journeyings through the South, he could not be expected to have any prepossessions in favor of her peculiar institutions, consequently his testimony as to the things which he has seen would be received with the utmost confidence, and much of the prejudice and misapprehension in regard to the South would be dissipated by the publication of the notes taken in the course of his present and former tours.

During his sojourn here, he gave us the information contained in the following paragraph; the plan he assures us, may be relied on as most effectual. A similar plan was recommended to the consideration of the Highland Agricultural Society: "Dr. Anderson, the chemist of the society, thought the steaming would be cheaper than grinding. Prof. Traill thought the steamed bones would be preferable to those dissolved with sulphuric acid, because when the acid was added to bones, there was a destruction, in part at least, of the animal matter. The gelatine, which was of itself a valuable manure, would be saved by the steaming process."

BONE DUST.—The best and cheapest method in the world to reduce bones for agricultural purposes is by steam.

The same fixtures and process made use of to steam out lard or tallow would answer to reduce bones to a powder, or the farmer could get a little boiler to make steam, and a pipe to conduct the steam into a box or cask, in which the bones can be put, and after being sufficiently steamed they can be reduced to powder by the pressure of the foot. If it is desirable, the grease can be separated from the bones and applied to other uses, or the whole may be mixed up together with lime or ashes sufficient to make the whole into a dry powder.

Reducing bones by use of sulphuric acid, is much more costly, and besides it is dangerous to use it.

A boiler of sufficient size for a farm bone steamer will cost only a few dollars.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have received from a number of subscribers, remittances for back volumes, with promises of more punctuality for the future. We have discontinued the paper to some of those who have failed to respond to our appeal to settle up their arrearages, and will from time to time adopt the same course to others. Many to whom the present No. is sent, who have been specially notified of their indebtedness, will be discontinued hereafter, unless we shall have a response.

All subscriptions are payable in advance, and it is essential to our successful prosecution of the task in which we are engaged, that promptness be induced on the part of those who wish to receive our journal. During the past year, we published to the amount of nearly two extra numbers, at a very heavy additional expense, and we are disposed to be liberal in our expenditures for the improvement and embellishment of the "Farmer," but this can only be done by the prompt payment of the pitiful sum required of each subscriber. Let every well wisher of our journal, on reading this, immediately remit *the dollar*, and thus enable us to give our undivided attention to the conduct of the *Farmer*, without being straightened, as is too often the case, for the wherewithal to meet our obligations to others, by the neglect of those for whom we cater.

CHAPPELL'S FERTILIZER.—We are authorized and requested to state, that the committee of the State Agricultural Society, to whom was referred the letter of Dr. Chappell, relative to the analysis of his "*Agricultural Salts*," will make a report to the next meeting of the Society, to be held in this city on the first Wednesday in August.

As the committee on "CHAPPELL'S SALTS" will not report until the August meeting of the State Society, we have procured a copy of the analysis made by Drs. Stewart and Muse, which we publish for the information of the public; and also republish that made by the State Chemist; so that those interested in the subject may have the whole matter before them. See also Dr. Chappell's communication, p. 27.

DR. STEWART'S ANALYSIS:

Silica, or Sand,	25.
Sulphate of Soda and Lime,	24.
Water,	21.05
Organic Matter, (Animal Carbonaceous Matter,)	15.
Phosphate Lime and Magnesia,	14.
Ammonia and Azotized Matter,	.80
Potash estimated as Carbonate, Potash, but not existing originally as carbonate,	.65
	100.

DR. MUSE'S ANALYSIS.

Bi-phosphate of Lime,	19.
—— Magnesia,	6.
Muriate of Lime,	3.
Organic Matter and Water,	30.
Silica,	18.
Ammonia, in Muriatic Acid,	7.
Oxide of Iron, held in solution of Muriatic Acid,	4.
Sulphate of Soda,	12.
—— Potash,	1.
	100.

ANALYSIS BY DR. HIGGINS, STATE CHEMIST:

Ammonia,	1.
Sulphate of Soda,	14.
Phosphate of Lime,	16.
Phosphate of Magnesia,	07.
Water and Organic Matter,	35.
Sand,	27.
Potash, no appreciable quantity,	00.
	100.

Furnished for the American Farmer, by F. G. SKINNER, Esq., Agricultural Agent of the Patent Office.

TO DAIRY MEN AND OTHERS.

A new method of increasing the quantity of cream produced from milk has been discovered by *Francis Bernard Bekaert*, a citizen of Belgium; and we find it thus described in Newton's London Journal, for January, 1848, in an account of a patent for the purpose, taken out in England: The invention consists, firstly, in a method of increasing the quantity of cream produced from milk, by the addition of one table spoonful of the liquid hereafter described to every quart of new milk: the milk is then stirred once or twice round, and left in the pan or vessel; and the skimming may take place at the usual time, but the patentee prefers to delay it a little. He states that, by the application of the liquid, a much larger quantity is forced to the surface of the milk than can be obtained in the ordinary way. The liquid is prepared by adding to one quart of water, one ounce of the carbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of a solution of tumeric or curcuma, and three drops of marigold water. The soda is first mixed with the water, and then the tumeric and marigold water. The patentee claims, under this head of his invention, any salt of soda, when mixed as before stated, and applied to milk, for the purpose of causing a larger quantity to rise to the surface of the milk than is procured by the ordinary process. The soda and water form the basis of the improvement—the solution of tumeric and the marigold water being only used to improve the color and quality of the butter made from the cream. Although the patentee finds the use of the soda most convenient, he claims any other alkali, when applied in a similar way.

The second part of the invention consists in the following method of preserving milk: One table-spoonful of a solution of soda, made by dissolving one ounce of carbonate of soda in a quart of water, is introduced into a quart bottle, nearly filled with new milk, only sufficient space having been left for the spoonful of liquid; after which, the bottle is corked, and a piece of string is tied over the cork, to prevent its flying, and then the bottles are put into a copper or other vessel containing cold water, which is to be gradually brought to the boiling point. When this has been effected, the fire is to be withdrawn from beneath the copper, or the vessel, if moveable, is to be taken off the fire, and the water and the contents of the bottles are allowed to cool: the bottles are then taken out of the water and packed away.

WASHINGTON, June 13th, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I send you the above extract from the forthcoming Agricultural Report of the Patent Office, in the hope that some of your readers will be induced not only to try the experiments as above described, but also to *report results, whether successful or not*, for publication in the American Farmer.

Respectfully yours,
F. G. SKINNER,
Agricultural Agent of the Patent Office.
Samuel Sands, Esq.

FINE OATS.—A beautiful specimen of oats, well headed, was left at the Society's Hall, *on the 14th ult.* We do not remember to have seen finer Oats at that date—they were raised by Mr. F. Constable, at the Charlotte Cottage farm, Patapsco Neck, Baltimore county.

A NEW DRILL, OR WHEAT SOWING MACHINE.

FRIEND SANDS: It always gives me pleasure to add my mite of encomium to any new improvement in agricultural implements, as well to benefit the inventors and manufacturers as to aid in bringing the farmer to a knowledge of the existence of such things as are calculated to promote his interest, and, by the saving of labor, increase the quantity of production of human food; for I am not one who thinks food already plenty and cheap enough: I would have it, if possible, ten times plentier and cheaper, and, at the same time, more remunerating to the cultivator. It is cheap food, and ease of obtaining it, that is peopling our vast country more rapidly than any country in the world. It is "high feeding" that produces "high breeding," as well among human as horned animals. A starving people cannot be an intellectual people. It is the blessed condition in relation to the necessaries of life that makes us an inventive people. In this country, we breed inventors, and they "hatch out new inventions;" and, of late years, many of these are improved tools wherewith to cultivate the earth, and thereby increase her products, and add to the civilization, comfort and happiness of the human family.

And now to the point. Many attempts have been made to make a drill, for sowing wheat, against which the farmer could find no objection. I am inclined to believe that Sinclair & Co. have accomplished that purpose. In a close examination of one which they are now about completing, I cannot see why it will not fully answer the purpose intended.

As I presume that you will have a figure and description of it, I will not now attempt one. My only object is to call the attention of wheat growers to this new machine, and to give my opinion, for whatever it may be worth, in its favor. The simplicity of its construction, and durability of all its parts, and the contrivance to prevent the teeth from breaking, and the ease with which a single tooth can be freed, when clogged, without stopping, and the instantaneous self-acting stoppage of the dropping of seed, when the machine is backed, as well as the ease with which it is thrown out of geer, so as to drive about from place to place, or in turning the head lands, will all strike the sense of every person who examines it.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.—This is another of the valuable inventions of this age of agricultural improvements. It is too well known to need any commendation from me. I have found, among the great wheat growers of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, during my late journey, that this machine was preferred to any other. I found its worthy inventor, during my visit to your city, the other day, still engaged, hard at work as ever, making these great labor-saving machines. I commend him and his machines as well worthy the respect and attention of all my agricultural acquaintance.

I am, most truly, your friend, and a friend of agricultural improvement,

SOLON ROBINSON.

Delaware, June 10th, 1849.

—

We shall publish, in our next, a drawing of the DRILL described by Mr. Robinson. A trial of it took place a few weeks ago, at the farm of Col. *Capron*, at which we were present; and, from what we saw of it, and heard expressed by practical men present, if we are not greatly mistaken, it will, probably, soon supersede all other drills in use. The trial was to test its efficiency, and to discover, in the practical operation of the machine, if any improvement could be suggested to render it entirely effective, before offering it to the public.—The *principle* was much admired, and is believed to be a nearer approach to perfection than any thing of the kind before introduced: such, at least, was the opinion of those present, including the owner of the farm on which the trial was made, and his brother, Maj. *Jno. Capron*. Some slight alterations were suggested, in order to secure greater strength to some parts which it was thought might require it.

DESTROYING THE CANADA THISTLE.

The editor of the Boston Cultivator gives the following method of destroying this pest. He says:

"We once had two acres of meadow fully stocked with the Canada thistle, which we destroyed, root and branch, by a single dressing of salt, cutting them, with a knife, a little below the surface of the ground, and filling the hole with, say, a large spoonful of salt, taking care that the operation was performed before they came into flower, and while their juices were in full flow—a tedious process, but very effectual—the grass, we presume, deriving as much benefit from the application as would pay the expenses attending it."

On the Construction of the Wire Fence.

BY COL. HORACE CAPRON, OF LAUREL.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR: With every disposition to accommodate you, in your wish to lay before your readers a description of the wire fence I have lately had erected on my place, I find it out of my power to more than make a hasty sketch of it, with a statement of the proper manner to proceed in the construction, reserving for your next number a statement of the cost, &c.

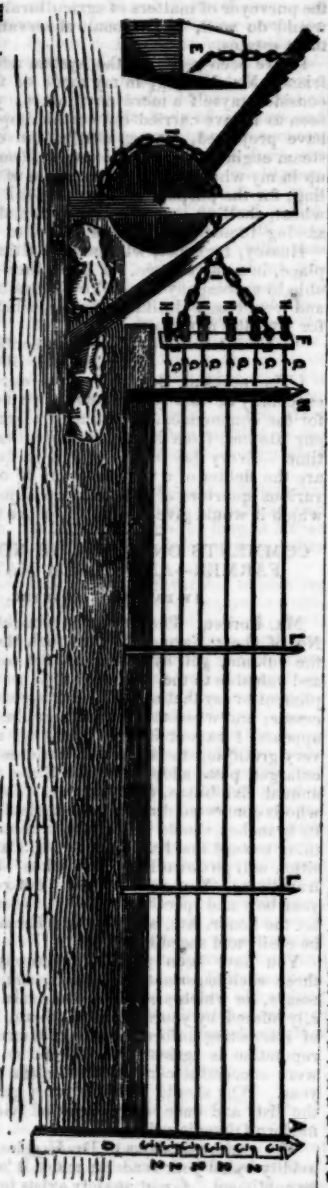
The fence I have constructed is for an outside fence, to protect against all kinds of half-starved quadrupeds, long-nosed, hungry hogs, by hundreds, included.

For a division fence, where it is only required to fence against horses, cattle and sheep, a much more simple and cheaper fence may be made, and one more easily moved. For this purpose, the bottom board and strips may be dispensed with.

I have put the permanent iron posts 150 feet apart. I think the distance should be from 75 to 100 feet, which would add a trifle to the expense, and make a more substantial, durable and beautiful fence.

I have used No. 5 wire, as I wanted it for hard usage. No. 7 wire will answer quite as well, in most places, and cost less per running foot. The wire which I used was made to order, at the Telegraph wire factory, and in coils of 1,000 feet in length—cost 8¼ cents per pound. Good No. 5 wire can be purchased for 5¼ cents per pound, in lengths of about 50 feet. This would require to be joined, which, I think, can be better done than at the factory; as, in the joints made at the factory, the wire is twisted too short, more for looks than strength, and breaks easily at these points.

The accompanying sketch will give you an idea of the manner of constructing this fence.



The above cut represents an extension of wires in a section of fence, with bottom boards and strips for holding and supporting the same, &c.

d represents a side view of the permanent iron posts, made of flat bars of iron, 3 inches wide, ¾ inch thick. 3 3 3 3 3 3 are holes drilled through, about 1 inch from the outer edge, for the wires to pass through. 2 2 2 2 2 2 are slots cut into the bars, just over the holes, to slip the wires into their places. This slot is filled with a hard wood key, to keep the wires down, and trimmed off even with the post.

B is a solid frame work and lever, with fixtures for equalising the tension of the wires, and to accommodate the contraction and expansion—keeping them always the same, under every change of temperature.

In the frame work B, c is a wooden cylinder, (in this case, part of an old mill shaft) about 28 inches in circumference, 3 feet long, suspended in the wooden frame by gudgeons of 1¼ inch round iron, driven into the ends, and secured by a band sunk into the wood, to prevent splitting, and wedged. D is a strong *oak* lever, 8 feet long, 3 by 6. E is a granite stone, weight of about 150 pounds, with an iron strap over the lever, to slide up an down, as required, to give the proper tension to the wires, which also raises and falls, to accommodate the contraction and expansion of the wires. G is a bar of iron, 1¼ inch square, drilled out to match the holes in the iron posts. G G G G G G are iron hooks, of ¾ inch iron, running through the bar F, and spiral springs H H H H H H, and secured by nuts, as represented in the cut. *This is for equalising the tension of the wires.* These spiral prings may be made of 3-8 iron rods. I I is as strong log chain, for attaching this iron bar to the cylinder c, by a bolt passing down through one of the links, as represented, by which the chain may be taken up or lengthened, as desired. K K is a bottom board, 14 inches wide. L L are strips, 1 inch by 3, notched upon the wires, 8 feet apart, to support the bottom board.

With this powerful apparatus, the wires being in their places, and properly secured at the other extremity of the line, it is evident they can be drawn to any required tightness that the strength of the wires will permit, and the contraction and expansion of the wires be accommodated, by the rising and setting of the lever and weight. This apparatus, in the fence I have constructed, takes up the expansion, and lets out for the contraction, for a line of fence of 3,500 feet, with one bend of about 30 degrees, and sundry inequalities in the surface or horizontal line.

For short lines of fence, this apparatus may be dispensed with, where hogs are not allowed to run. But, even in short lines, the wires may be so slackened, in a hot day, that a long-nosed hog may wedge his way through. The apparatus itself, however, is easily constructed, and of little comparative cost.

To save trouble in the construction of this fence, I will give you a short direction how to proceed, which I have learned by experience, and may save others some useless expense, which the want of experience put me to.

1. Put your frame work down permanently in the ground, and secure both extremities of the line beyond the possibility of being moved.

Bore out, with a post auger, holes 2½ feet deep, 100 feet apart, on a perfect straight line, for your permanent posts.

Set the (iron) permanent posts in, and ram round well with stone, and pour in grout.

It is necessary to have one very strong post, *n*, (mine is a hollow cast iron, 5 inches square) about 8 feet from the cylinder, and stayed at top with wires or rods, made fast to the frame work, to hold the wires as they are stretched up, one at a time, during the construction. Stretch out one wire at a time; joint it, and make it fast at the further extremity of the line; lay it into its place in the posts, and attach the chain to the end of it; then, by the use of the lever and cylinder, draw it to the desired tension, and key it there in the post N. So proceed until all are drawn up. Then attach the spiral springs, hooks and bar to the wires and cylinder, by the chain, as shown in the sketch; hang on the weight, knock out the keys in the permanent post N, and the work is done.

If the bottom board and strips are used, they can now be put on.

If large coils of wire are used, they should be put upon a reel before they are unfastened, or they will kink up and give much trouble. In my case, I slipped the coil of wire on to the cylinder *c*, and put

strong oak pins on each side of the coil, to keep it up snug; it then wound off without trouble.

To remove a line of this fence, knock out the keys 2 2 2 2 2 2 in the iron posts; throw the wires out upon the ground; attach a horse or other power to the end of the wires, and haul them round to the new line; set in your frame work and posts, and put in your wires. In this way, two or three hands and a horse may remove a mile of fence in a few days.

I have a very simple apparatus for taking the kinks out of the wires, which I will give you a sketch of, when I make up the cost of construction.

Good oak, locust or cedar posts will answer in place of the iron.

Very respectfully yours,
H. CAPRON.

FARMING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OCCONECHEE, June 16, 1849.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR: When last I saw you, you told me that if you could conveniently make a visit to N. C. during our harvest season, you would do so. I write now to repeat the invitation then given, and hope that you will now find it convenient to make me a visit. On this occasion, our harvest will be an interesting one, from the fact that you will be able to see in operation, *at one time, ten* of Hussey's reaping machines, three on my father's, three on my brother's, and four on my plantation. We have, this year, 1,100 acres in wheat, the greater portion of the land having been limed and clovered. Thus far, we have the most encouraging results from the application of lime and plaster, and the cultivation of clover. I have now a second crop of clover ready to cut, notwithstanding the field was pastured till the 20th of April. Our crops of wheat have been materially injured by the cold weather in April, and the generally unpropitious state of the weather for the last two months. From all quarters South of your State, I hear "deep, but not loud," complaints of the injury sustained by the planting interests, arising from the extraordinary character of this spring. Unless the deficiency of product is equalized by high prices, the Southern agriculturist will have to economize his expenditures this year.

I have been "beating up recruits" to form an Agricultural Society in this county, but my fellow citizens do not respond with as much alacrity as they would to the sergeant with his fife and drum, for another Mexican war. 'Tis harder labor than that of the "after oar" in a "Whitehall race." Even that of the antique Sysiphus was "child's play" in comparison.

After paying me a visit, you would be most amply compensated for your trouble in making a round of visits to the various *Baronial estates* on the James river—estates that many a German or Italian prince would now freely barter his principality for. My friends, Robert Bolling, of Sandy Point—Harrison, of Brandon—Selden, of Westover, cum multum aliis, would greet you with (I will not here use the vaunted expression we Southerners are so apt to indulge in, to wit, "true Southern hospitality," since I can bear evidence to having seen as much of that at the North as at the South) a Farmer's welcome, and with their accustomed hospitality. Then there is Hill Carter, of Shirley, regarded by the farmers of lower Virginia as the Nestor of their set. These gentlemen own beautiful and well cultivated estates on the lower James river; and, as the purveyor of matters of agricultural interest, you would do well, by personal obvervation, to visit their estates.

I have been pursuing the system adopted by my friend, Mr. Bolling, in my mode of farming, and consider myself a mere novitiate as yet. But, so soon as I have carried out certain improvements, I have projected, among others, the erection of a steam engine, of 10 horse power, (now being put up in my wheat barn, per example of Robert Bolling) for the purpose of threshing and cleaning my wheat, shelling and grinding corn and plaster, and sawing lumber, &c., I shall hope to matriculate.

Hussey, I expect, will leave Baltimore, for this place, in a day or two. I hope then you will be able to accompany him. You leave one morning, and you reach Halifax, 4 miles, when I will send for you, the next day.

Yours, very respectfully,
T. POLLOK BURGWYN.

[The pressing demands upon our time, more especially at this season, when we are preparing for the commencement of a new volume, precludes our absence from home for more than a day at a time. Every day brings with it its duties; and we are the debtor of a visit to many of our friends, in various quarters of this and the adjoining States, which it would give us great pleasure to pay.]

COMMENTS ON THE JUNE NO. OF THE FARMER—AND OTHER MATTERS.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

MR. EDITOR: The last mail brought me the June No. of the "Farmer." Although the last No. of the volume, yet, by no means, the *least* interesting and valuable to the readers. It is but a poor compliment to say that each number surpasses its predecessor; and when the new volume, in its new dress, appears, I expect it will "beat all natur." It is very gratifying to the whole community to see the enlarged plans adopted by the State Society for its annual Exhibition, next autumn. Every individual who is connected directly with agriculture, in any of its branches, should be zealous in contributing something toward the Exhibition. Mr. Calvert's proposition will go down like "hot cakes" before hungry travellers. You may at once get ready to make your bow and speech of "*grateful acknowledgement*" for the honor, &c., because the "*Farmer Fund*" will be easily and speedily raised.

You have been particularly happy in selecting three such *important* and *popular* subjects for prize essays, for which *premiums* have again been so liberally offered by yourself, to call forth, I hope, a fund of interesting information from sources of as high reputation as agricultural writers as are those who were successful competitors for the prizes of last year. Why should not the same gentlemen enter the list, and once more bear off victorious these modern Olympic prizes?

The communications of Dr. Higgins are read with avidity by all your readers; and it is hoped they may be continued. Great anxiety exists to see the report of the Committee appointed to examine and report upon "Chappell's Agricultural Salts or Fertilizer." For my part, I am no "*chemist*," but I believe in its good effects. I am a good Christian in regard to the *operation* of these various manures: I see the wonders they perform, and, without inquiring into the way and mode of their action on vegetation, I put it down *as matter of faith.*

The subject of Agricultural Schools is one of great moment, and is next to the printing press, the greatest lever, by which ignorance and prejudice are to be uprooted, and the great work of agricultural reformation carried on and perfected. It is a grave question, and one that should be approached with unanimity by the whole body of planters and farmers—with an unquailing confidence in success, and with that force and dignity derived from the union in action, and concentration of intelligence and thought, of large masses of people—of our *whole* agricultural community! Our just demand would, I am sure, be responded to by Congress, with ready compliance in yielding to us the means of aiding thus materially that large portion of the people of this Union—"the back-bone and sinew of the land," as old "Hickory" used to call the *farmers and planters*. But we ought not to stop here. We must, the coming winter, get a charter from our own State, with such privileges as will advance the cause of agriculture to, at least, a level with what we find it in the great State of New York. Let us not falter until Maryland be the little sister in the great American family whose brows are entitled to the Agricultural wreath, being the most distinguished in that pursuit of life.

There are several other articles and subjects that are contained in this number which I would be glad now to notice, but fear to trespass too long at a time upon your patience, and will defer it to another leisure hour.

The weather has been very favorable to planting tobacco and to the growth of corn, but unfavorable for wheat. In Prince George's and Anne Arundel, there cannot be an average crop of wheat; and I believe it will fall *far* short of it; for the wet weather, attended by hard showers at intervals, caused not the rust, as was expected, (though from rust we are not free; it may commit its depredations yet;) but, I think, the blossoms were just formed, and the farina was washed off by the hard rains, so that the heads have the "scab;" and, otherwise, the grains will not fill, but be shrivelled up. Many of our planters are sensible enough to turn their attention to mixed crops, and make less tobacco: making that little good, managing it well, they get more money for one hogshead than their neighbors, who still plant large crops, get for two or three. A neighbor of mine, that used to get $3 per hundred for his crop, reduced it one-half, and this year sold for an average of seven dollars. This is the system recommended and practiced upon by that eminent agricultural speaker and practical farmer, J. S. Sellman, Esq., of Anne Arundel county, whose manner of handling tobacco, and the size of his bundles, &c., was so lauded, in the May No., by the merchants that furnish your monthly price current.

JUNE 4th, 1849.

FERTILIZERS—FARM ACCOUNTS, &c.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR: Having lately seen the advertisement of "Chappell's Fertilizer," with certificates annexed, testifying to its value, I naturally felt, at first, some disposition to make trial of it, immediately; but reflection has determined me to postpone it for a "more convenient season."

Within a few years, many specifics for producing good crops have been offered to the public, all well backed by certificates, but none have presented claims apparently so rational.

Mr. Chappell sets forth that "Bi-phosphates of lime and magnesia, sulphates of ammonia, potash, soda and lime, animal charcoal, silicates of potash, alumina and magnesia, are the inorganic constituents of plants," and that analyses of good soils show a good supply, and of poor a deficiency of them.

If it be true that all of these substances are necessary to the perfect development of plants, it is evident that no soil destitute of or deficient in any one of them can produce a good crop; and it must be equally true that no soil having any one or any number of them in abundance needs a farther supply of those which abound.

The conclusion is, therefore, irresistable, that, beyond those which are absent altogether, or exist in quantities too small, in any soil to which it may be designed to apply the "Fertilizer," the substances of which it is composed are, practically, useless, and, therefore, cause an unnecessary outlay either for the purchaser or to the seller.

Now, there are instances, perfectly within your knowledge, and most likely of every one of your readers, where the application of a single substance—take, for instance, sulphate of lime—has raised land, apparently almost barren, to a high state of productiveness, and where, on the other hand, repeated applications of the same substance have been made without ascertained or perceptible effect. The reason is obvious; and it is plain that, in the first mentioned case, the application was profitable, and in the last just the reverse.

Not for a moment, then, doubting the general fact set forth, in the certificates given by men of the highest respectability, that the effects alleged have followed an application of the Fertilizer, it is no reflection upon any of them to say that, unless they have known their soils to be deficient in all its constituents, they have attributed effects to the whole which might have been produced by one, two or three of its parts.

In order to keep pace with the spirit of the age, and attract just and permanent credit to themselves, it is, unquestionably, necessary that all who set out to furnish cheap manure, made upon chemical principles, should know, from analysis, the chemical defects of the soils to which it is to be applied, and so regulate its composition as to supply, in proper proportions, those substances which may be actually needed.

I now call your attention to other subjects which seem to me important. The editor of the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil has highly commended a suggestion from the Talbot Committee on Farms, that a premium of considerable amount should be offered for the best system of farm accounts, calculated to "embrace within its range those prominent points which, in the progress of intelligence, are admitted to have a bearing." The societies of that county have, with their accustomed alacrity, offered a premium; but, with its apparent limitations, it does not seem calculated to cover the whole ground. A regularly kept diary of weather, farm operations, sales, expenses, &c., would be highly beneficial, as I know of an instance where the widow of a first rate farmer who had kept such a journal was enabled, by its assistance, to conduct advantageously, for many years, the management of a large farm.

The spirit of investigation, however, which has been awakened, is about to render a more enlarged system of accounts, practically important; and it seems to me that a simple and uniform system of tabular statements would be most suitable. As to the points to be included, I should say, amongst

others, value of the whole farm, as shown both by amount of money paid for it and by actual productions of each kind—production of each field, and of separate parts of fields, with general and chemical descriptions of each, and of manures applied—result of application, as well as cost, &c. &c. Such a system must, necessarily, be, in the first instance, abstract; but let it not be said that it would be impossible to bring it home to the comprehension of the common run of farmers; as it is certainly not more impossible that one who commences knowing how to "read, write and cipher," should be able accurately to observe facts presented to his senses, and keep a simple account of them, than that, as has often been the case, a wild boy, who has run away from school for no other reason than being flogged for not being an adept in more useful acquirements, should learn, in the course of a few voyages, to take intricate observations and keep accurate reckonings.

Still, another subject forces itself upon me. It is often said, no doubt with truth, that gypsum and other manures come to the farmer greatly adulterated—showing that the State inspection laws do not afford protection. As the State Agricultural Society have provided accommodation for a variety of things, might it not be well for the County Societies to send small specimens collected in their neighborhoods, labelled, with names of purchaser and seller, and, in case the State does not provide for their proper re-inspection, might not a portion of the funds of each society be well spent in employing such able scientific aid as the city can well afford, to examine a specimen or two taken, at random, from each man's sales? Some such oversight would greatly contribute to honest dealing, and would evince efficiency in agricultural societies, and bring to them substantial popularity. By giving proper attention to such practical things, agriculture will lose nothing of its dignity in their hands, but will rather be raised to a higher elevation, which is, undoubtedly, their aim; while, by introducing, even in the remotest manner, such questions as have in them the seeds of political agitation, the slumbering embers of partizan zeal or personal ambition may be aroused; valued members may be driven off in disgust or distraction from their true purpose, and some may be found weak enough to

> "Leave on those fair fields to feed
> And batten on a moor"—

of political corruption. Through wisdom in their councils, may such never be the case: but, should it ever be, let no one have it to say, in the bitterness of disappointment, that it has been because you, Mr. Editor, "chief watchman on the tower," had once failed to trumpet the warning notes of

COLLINGTON.

SANDY SPRING FARMERS' CLUB.

Published by request, in the American Farmer.

The undersigned members of "the Farmer's Club of Sandy Spring," regarding the character of our neighborhood, and the true interests of Agriculture, as being compromitted by the tenor of a certain class of recent publications, deem it proper to make the following declaration of our sentiments relating thereto.

We have seen with regret, a number of published statements in regard to the condition of agricultural improvements amongst us, which are calculated to mislead the public, and to raise expectations in the minds of strangers, which an actual inspection would fail to justify. In order to set this matter in its true light, we will venture to present the following statement of facts.

The neighborhood of Sandy Spring in which we reside, occupies a space of some nine miles in extreme length, by six or seven in extreme breadth, in the eastern part of Montgomery County. It is situated for the most part, on one of the spurs of Parr's Ridge, having its north eastern border watered by the Hawling's River. This latter portion of the neighborhood possesses considerable natural fertility of soil, and is well improved; containing some of the best farms in the county. But the residue of the neighborhood, being the greater part of it, has not been particularly favored by nature. The soil was never a deep or fertile one; and it has had to suffer the same process of exhaustion, pursued generally by the early settlers of the State. Unlike what is inferred by strangers on hearing the name by which the neighborhood is distinguished, the texture of the soil is rather *clayey*, than *sandy* in its compostion.

We have no desire to disparage the quality of our lands, but the fact is undeniable, that they are not generally very easy to improve, still, abundant evidence has been given that they are susceptible of improvement in a high degree; and in the face of difficulties attending it, a decided and very encouraging change for the better has already been effected in their condition. It would be altogether improper to assert, that there is a single farm lying out of the favored section on or adjacent to Hawling's River, that has been brought as yet, to anything like a high state of cultivation; but a good deal has been accomplished, here and there, "about in spots," which gives favorable promise of what the future is likely to bring.

There is another point here, however, which we feel required to notice by that desire to remove erroneous impressions, which has prompted us to make these statements. It is a fact, that the greater part of the improvments recently effected in our neighborhood, and especially the more showy part of them, has not been accomplished through the resources furnished by the soil itself. Many of our ingenious residents have other occupations, the profits of which have been meritoriously expended upon their farms. We conceive this to be a fact too material to our present purpose, to be neglected or forgotten; and we have no fear that any good cause can be injured by the statement of facts. Agriculture is too weighty an interest to be propped up, or to need propping by any concealment of the truth.

We have been induced to make these statements, with a view to vindicate our quiet and industrious community from the imputation of being a boastful people, ambitious of pre-eminence over others who pursue the same calling. Our great desire is to fulfil our duties as citizens, in a quiet, and unostentatious manner, by contributing our humble mite toward advancing the agricultural interest of the country, and rendering it respectable in the eyes of all.

In furtherance of this view, we wish also earnestly to protest against the system of *puffing* which has been pursued by some agricultural and other editors, the effect of which, is not only disastrous to the persons thus extravagantly eulogized, but is destructive of all confidence in the value of editorial commendations; and the really useful, the meritorious and skilful farmer is thus deterred from

exposing himself to the notice of the public. We desire to see that caution and modesty used in agricultural publications, which will enable them to enlist and retain the confidence of the community, and thus to render the most important services to the great cause they are intended to promote.

HENRY STABLER,	THOS. P. STABLER,
WM. H. FARQUHAR,	MAHLON KIRK,
CALEB STABLER,	EDWARD THOMAS,
ROBERT R. MOORE,	WM. JNO. THOMAS,
RICHD. T. BENTLEY,	EDWARD LEA,
GEO. E. BROOKE,	SAMUEL ELLICOTT,
BENJN. HALLOWELL,	ROGER BROOKE, JUN.

ANALYSES OF CHAPPELL'S FERTILIZER.

We have been politely furnished (by the Committee of the State Agricultural Society) with a copy of the Analysis made by Dr. Stewart, of this city, and have received, by letter, another from Dr Muse, of Cambridge. But few remarks are necessary, at present, in reference thereto, viz:

1. Let any farmer or chemist disposed to try the experiment, prepare a barrel of an article, combined according to the analysis of the gentlemen above referred to, and another barrel corresponding to the analysis of Dr. Higgins; then let him obtain a barrel of *our Fertilizer*, and put each barrel on half an acre of *poor, worn-out and cast off land*, and see if the same favorable results can be obtained from *either* of the above combinations as that which will result from the use of our *Fertilizing Salts*.

2. *Starch, sugar, tartaric acid, oxalic acid* and *citric acid*, exist (in different proportions) as three solid gaseous products, of oxygen, hydrogen and carbonic gases: let *certain* proportions of *each of these* articles be *well mixed together*, and then 100 grains of the compound be submitted to analysis by a chemist, unacquainted with the composition thereof, and I defy him to tell me how much of each, sugar, starch, tartaric and oxalic acids, had been combined together.

3. In *any* analysis, in which oxygen, hydrogen and carbonic gases exist, *either* sugar, starch, tartaric or oxalic acid *may be formed*, in the process of the analysis, though it did not exist *in that form* before; and if nitrogen gas be present, gum, nitric acid or ammonia may be formed. Now, each of the above enumerated articles, though composed of the same constituents, are, in reality, very different compounds: some conduce to luxury and health; the others to disease and death.

4. The analyses given by Dr. Higgins, Dr. Stewart and Dr. Muse, *do not correspond in proportion* as closely as the materials entering into the compounds, *sugar, starch, tartaric, oxalic and citric acids;* yet each of these articles have an identity separate and distinct from each other, and are to be appropriated, in the wants of life, very differently, or sad consequences will follow.

5. Equally difficult is it for *any chemist* to ascertain the *fertilizing* properties of our Agricultural Salts. It is to the *practical facts* alone, ascertained by actual experiment, that the farmer can depend; and to such we refer, on page 30, of this number.

6. We claim *certain* fertilizing effects from *certain* articles, combined in *certain* proportions, which cannot be obtained from the *same* materials combined in *different proportions;* hence the surprising effects which have resulted from the use of our article; and hence, also, the *impossibility* of combining *other* materials that will produce the same results.

7. Would we be going too far to say, that we might as well analyze a *man* to know why he does not grow to be six feet in height, as to analyze a *manure* to ascertain wherein its fertilizing properties consist? we should be as wise after the one as after the other. Some will say this property exists in one or two articles, another will say its fertilizing property exists in some other article or articles—none will agree, and when "Doctors disagree" who shall decide, but the *patient* himself, or his friends—so let farmers act, and if they are not convinced by the "*array of facts*" we present in this number, let them "*try it*,"—they will then be satisfied with the result, and all cause of controversy be removed and put to rest. The Fertilizer will *triumph* over all *analysis, doubts, prejudice, suspicion*, and preconceived opinions, and the *science*, and *art* of agriculture will be *better* understood and simplified, and more profitable and expeditious results will follow in the renovation and improvement of worn-out and sterile land, than by having either the *soil*, or the *manure* he puts on it, *analyzed*.

P. S. CHAPPELL, Chemist.

HORTICULTURAL.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Among the old sayings, there is none which carries a better moral with it, than that which teaches us that "*time waits for no one.*" In the opening of garden labors for the month, we will remind our readers that, if they desire success, they must avail themselves of every propitious moment to get such of their crops as may be still unplanted in the ground, to be careful to keep every department of their garden clean, in order that grass and weeds may not be permitted to feed upon those fertilizers which rightfully belong to the vegetables. Knowing that love of system, order, and neatness is the predominating feeling with those to whom the direction of the business of the garden belongs, we shall content ourself with a brief introduction, and proceed at once to direct attention to a few of the many things which require attention, and will merely add that the earlier they may be done, the surer will be the prospect of success.

Melons, Cucumbers, Squashes, &c.—See that your crops of this description, are kept clean from grass and weeds—have the spaces between the hills carefully hoed, in order that the earth may be open and in a condition to drink in the dew as well as the rain. You need *not* wait for a wet season to perform this work in, as, if you are careful not to lacerate the roots of the vines, working the earth between them in dry weather will prove a decided advantage.

Melons for Mangoes—Cucumbers for Pickles.—Prepare your ground and sow seed for these purposes—a few hills of each will furnish enough of either for family purposes.

Planting out Cabbage plants.—As we presume that your plants for late cabbages are now ready, we would advise you to seize the first occasion of wet weather to set them out. To ensure your plants a vigorous growth and exemption from the ravages of the worm—prepare a cream like substance composed of *fine mould, soot*, and *flour of Sulphur*, say 3 parts of the first and 1 each of the two latter substances, pour on the mass a small quantity of water at a time, and stir the whole well together until you form it into the consistence of cream. As you draw your plants from the plant-bed, insert them

into this substance up to the lower leaves. Plants thus treated never fail to grow off vigorously, while the soot and sulphur protects them from the attacks of the grub and cut-worm.

Beans.—Any time during this month, you may plant any of the dwarf varieties of beans for late crops.

Endive.—Set out your endive plants for early autumn use—be sure to put them in strong moist ground, which will be the better of being well manured. Set your plants 1 foot asunder each way, water them at the time of setting them out, and repeat the watering every evening until the plants shall have taken root, and manifested a disposition to grow, when you may relax in your watering except in periods of drought.

Sowing Endive Seed.—Select a moist, open, cool place on your border, and sow endive seed at intervals of 10 days apart during the month—sow thin. Give the beds occasional waterings, both before and after the plants are up. Attention to these directions will secure you a continuous supply of this excellent salad. When the plants are about 3 inches high, set them out as directed in the preceding paragraph.

Cauliflowers.—Plant out your plants intended for the winter crop—set them out in moist weather 2½ feet apart—water them freely at the time, and continue to water them until they take root, every evening—after that you may regulate your waterings by the weather—if *dry*, recollect the cauliflower requires watering.

Small Salading of all kinds, should be sown at intervals throughout the month—for this purpose select shady borders, which should be plentifully manured, carefully dug and raked, and the seed sown while the earth is fresh. After sowing the seed and putting down the earth with the back of your spade, water, and continue your watering every two days about sundown, until the plants come up. When the plants are of sufficient size thin them out, and in times of drought, water them.

Carrots.—Seed of these may now be sown to furnish small roots for the table in autumn and early winter.

Celery.—Set your Celery plants out into trenches for your winter crop. Choose a piece of rich ground, with an open exposure, mark out the trenches by line, say 10 or 12 inches wide, allow a space of 3 feet between trench and trench. Dig each trench a spade deep, laying the dug out earth equally on each side, between the trenches—place 3 inches in depth of rotten dung in the bottom of the trenches, then pare the sides and dig the dung and parings with 2 inches of the bottom mould, incorporate the whole well together and put in the plants.

Previous to planting, trim the tops of the plants, by cutting off the long straggling leaves as also the ends of the roots, leaving the former about 6 inches long and the latter 2. Plant them with a dibble, in single rows along the middle of each trench 4 or 5 inches apart. As soon as planted give the plants a full watering, and shade them from the sun by a covering of matting until they take root and begin to throw out leaves. Water them every evening about sun down until this period.

When the plants shall have grown to 8 or 10 inches in height, they should receive their first earthing. This must be done in a dry day when the earth is perfectly dry. Before earthing up the plants, the earth must be thoroughly pulverized with the spade—all lumps must be broken, and laid up gently against the sides of the plants, always taking care to leave the hearts and tops free. This operation of earthing up, must be repeated every 10 or 12 days, until the plants shall have been blanched of sufficient length.

Peas.—A few rows of *Marrowfat* peas may be sown early this month. Sow in moist ground, and soak the seed before drilling them in. Should the weather be dry, water until the plants come up, and afterwards, as occasion may require.

Asparagus Beds.—These should be kept clean from weeds.

Lettuce.—Set out lettuce plants to head, and sow seed for later use.

Leeks.—Set out your leek plants.

Sweet Potatoes.—Work your sweet potato patch.

Broccoli.—Set out your Broccoli plants, treating them in the same manner as recommended for the Cauliflower plants. *Early* this month, sow some seed for a successive crop.

Turnips for early use.—Prepare a bed and sow turnip seed for early use—soak the seed in fish oil 12 hours before sowing them. The *Early Dutch* is the best kind to sow. A small patch of Ruta-baga may now be sown for use next spring.

Radishes.—Sow seed of the white and black spanish varieties for autumn use.

Herbs.—Gather your medicinal and pot herbs, dry them in the shade, and put them away carefully.

Egg Plants—Tomatoes—Peppers.—If not done before,—as it ought to have been—plants of these may still be set out.

Work to be attended to.—Examine daily, every department of your garden, and have every thing in the shape of weeds and grass destroyed. *See* that such plants and crops as may need it are freely and regularly watered.

Collecting Seeds.—As your seeds of all kinds come to maturity have them gathered, dryed, cleaned, put up in parcels, marked, and hung up.

Budding.—Cherries and Plums, &c. may be budded about the middle of the month, and from that till the middle of September.

FLORICULTURE.

Prepared for the American Farmer by S. Feast, Florist.

Camellias should not be allowed to get too dry; syringe the plants freely.

Geraniums should be cut down towards the latter end of the month, and cuttings put in, if young plants are wanted.

Tulips, Hyacinths, and other similar bulbs, may still be taken up.

Cactusses will require attention; see they do not stand in the hot sun, or they will be likely to die off at the roots. Place them in half shady situation.

Carnations may be layered this month.

Orange and Lemon Trees may be budded.

Roses may be layered this month, in pots or in the ground. Budding should be performed now.

Chrysanthemums may be headed down this month.

Seedlings, such as *Chinese Primroses*, &c., should be potted off into small pots.

Mignonette Seed should be sown now, for blooming in November.

Brompton Plants and Wall Flowers should be sown now. *Perennial Flower Seed* may still be sown.

Green house Plants will require attention; place them together, tie to stakes; water well, and repot such as need it. *Prune in* all straggling plants.

To Correspondents.—We must beg the indulgence of our friends for the non-appearance of their favors this month. Although nearly every line in this No is original, we have been obliged to defer numerous communications which it was desirable to have published, some of which were noticed in our last, *and put in type for this number.* Among those received since, is a Report of a Committee of the Inspecting Association for Talbot County, upon Sheep Killing Dogs, which will certainly appear in our next—also an interesting sketch by "*Colonus,*" of a visit to Delaware and Pennsylvania, which will also have a place next month—together with numerous others.

VIRGINIA FARMING.—Our readers will observe, with pleasure, we have no doubt, the intimation of Mr. Newton, of his intention to furnish us with a paper upon the results of his farming. We shall look for it with much interest; for we are satisfied that the publication of the experience of such men as *Willoughby Newton* and *Edmund Ruffin* will quicken the march of improvement now begun in the Old Dominion; and we hope the leaven now at work will lighten up the whole State, until, in every county, the same zeal will be witnessed which is everywhere manifested in Maryland, for the renovation of our much abused mother earth.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. *Maxfield, Mott & Co.*, Agricultural Implement manufacturers, No. 97 N. Paca street, Baltimore. The *location* of their factory will afford many conveniences to such of our agricultural friends visiting the city whose business transactions carry them to the Northwestern portion of it. Mr. *Maxfield*, we learn, is a manufacturer of high reputation, from Carroll county. One of his partners, Mr. *Mott*, is equally favorably known in this community as an ingenious and skilful workman; while the junior partner, though no mechanic, has entered into the concern with a spirit and enterprise which, when aided by his educational attainments and business habits, cannot fail to render his services of great value. We commend these gentlemen to the favorable notice of our agricultural friends, and sincerely hope that their patronage may be commensurate with their rich deservings.

LIME.—A correspondent asks us for information with regard to the price of Lime. Mr. Wm. Robinson, No. 4 Hollingsworth-street, has responded to our request for an answer, as follows:

1st quality wood burnt lime, for white washing, per bbl., $1.75
do do do for plastering, per bbl. 1.50
do do slaked lime per bushel, at wharf, 7
Unslaked Lime, do do 20
Lime in hhds., wood burnt, 37½ cts. bush., 1st qual.
" " coal do 25 "

1¼ to 2 cents per bushel, according to distance, is charged for delivering it at any given point.

BLUE STEM WHITE WHEAT.—Mr. T. P BURGWYN, of N. C., has sent us a sample of this wheat, a description of which he gave a short time since, —which is deposited in the Society's hall, and is worth examining. Mr. B. will have 6000 bushels of this variety for sale, and says that every one who has seen it, thinks that as a crop it is the best they have ever seen. It is entirely free from spelt, and very little cockle and chess in it. He will also have for sale 2000 bushels Etrurian, and 3000 of the golden chaff red wheat.

PUTRESCENT MANURES.—A valuable essay on the system of applying manures, by EDMUND RUFFIN, appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, some two or three years ago. Can any of our friends in Virginia furnish us with a copy for publication in the Farmer?

REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO AND GRAIN MARKETS.

Reported for the American Farmer, by J. W. & E. Reynolds.

July 1st.—The prices of tobacco for the present month have been as they were for the preceding month, and as quoted in the last number of the Farmer. The common qualities have not been in demand, nor sought for—there being of those descriptions large stocks in agents hands, and large receipts of them still arriving, preclude the hope of prices for them advancing speedily; unless there shall be a failure on the part of planters to plant an average crop, which we think will be the case judging from present prospects. The good and fine qualities being the only kinds sought for sell readily at fair rates, but at rather lower prices than they did in the months of April and May. We continue our quotations as in our last report, viz: common dark crop and second, $2 to $3; good crop $3½ to $4½; good and fine reds $5 to $9, but very little at the last named figure. Wheat, common red 95c. to $1; good red 105c. to 107c.; white for family flour 114c. —Rye, 55c. to 56c.—Oats 26c. to 30c.—Yellow Corn 55c. to 58c.; White Corn, 50c.a52c.

GUANO.—Peruvian, per ton of 2000 lbs. $44a$45; Patagonian, $30a32½; African, $25a$27½; Chilian, $22½a$25.

FLOUR, Howard-st., $4,50; Whiskey, 20½a21c. in bbls.; Mess Pork $11a$11.25, prime $9; No. 1 Beef, $12; Bacon 6a6¼c.; Shoulders, 5¼a5¾c.; Hams, 8a10c.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

From the 21st of May to the 21st of June.

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll County, Md.

Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m., 2 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock.

	Wind.			Temperature			Remarks.
21	sw	sw	s	76	81	76	Clear
22	s	s	s	53	81	77	Clear
23	s	s	w	54	81	78	Clear Cloudy
24	w	w	w	56	74	64	Clear Rain
25	e	e	ne	53	54	54	Cloudy
26	ne	ne	ne	45	51	51	Rain
27	ne	ne	ne	48	57	57	Rain 1 1-10 in.
28	ne	ne	ne	56	57	57	Fog " 1 5-8 in.
29	e	e	ne	56	50	57	Rain 1 3-8 in.
30	e	w	w	57	68	66	Rain 3-8 in. Clear
31	se	sw	w	58	73	69	Clear Gust 3-4 in
1	se	w	w	61	71	70	Clear
2	se	se	s	63	77	73	Fog Clear Shower
3	s	s	sw	64	78	76	Fog Clear
4	s	sw	sw	64	85	80	Fog Clear
5	w	w	w	72	75	70	Clear Rain ¼ in.
6	nw	w	w	57	69	67	Clear
7	e	ne	s	61	65	67	Rain
8	w	w	w	67	79	76	Clear
9	e	e	e	60	69	63	Cloudy Rain ¼ in.
10	ne	ne	n	57	65	69	Cloudy Rain 1-8 in. Clear
11	ne	n	n	60	67	64	Clear
12	ne	ne	e	56	60	59	Clear Rain
13	e	se	se	55	63	63	Cloudy Smoky
14	se	se	w	60	69	70	Clear Smoky
15	ne	w	w	65	79	79	Fog Clear Shower
16	w	w	w	67	80	79	Clear
17	w	w	w	65	79	75	Clear
18	w	e	e	59	79	76	Clear
19	e	se	w	65	81	77	Clear
20	w	w	w	67	89	85	Clear

"CHAPPELL'S FERTILIZER."

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

DURING the fall of 1847, the undersigned were induced to direct their attention to the manufacture of an article which would be capable of producing as beneficial results upon land as the renowned Peruvian Guano. Having this object in view, and desirous to aid the agricultural community in the improvement and renovation of their lands, we combined, in proper proportions, the materials which we conceive necessary for the restitution of the inorganic constituents carried away from the soil by the various crops; and by which abstraction, without an equivalent restoration, it had been reduced to its *sterile* condition.

By an application of recognised Chemical principles, we have succeeded in producing a *"fertilizer,"* the success of which has been *unparalelled* in the application of *Chemical Science to* PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Being aware that the ONLY ANALYS S which the agriculturist requires are PRACTICAL RESULTS, we have procured several "STUBBORN FACTS" in testimony of the success of *our Agricultural Salts*, from gentlemen who stand high in the profession; but, in consequence of being contracted in our prescribed limits, we are compelled to condense as much as possible. Harvest is at hand; and during the coming fall, we shall be able to give more in detail, MANY other FACTS equally as conclusive.

Copy of a letter from *A. Bowie Davis*, Esq., President of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society:

GREENWOOD, June 1, 1849.

P. S. CHAPPELL, Esq.—Dear Sir: In reply to your request to inform you of the result of my experiments with your *Fertilizer*, I have to observe that confinement to my house, by severe indisposition for a month past, has prevented me from examining my wheat; and I am unable, from personal observation, to give an opinion of its present appearance. Previous to my sickness, the appearance of the wheat dressed with the "Fertilizer" was very satisfactory; and my neighbors tell me that my crop, thus manured, is about the *best* in the neighborhood. A portion of one of my fields, for many years deemed *too poor for cultivation*, was fallowed last summer, and, at the sowing of the wheat, dressed at the rate of *two* barrels of the *Fertilizer* to the acre. The wheat came up well, and maintained a good appearance through the winter and spring, with the promise of a crop of from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. *A knot*, in the midst of *this piece*, was left undressed with any thing: the crop upon this land did not, when I last saw it, promise to be worth cutting. In *a better portion* of this same field, I sowed your Fertilizer and my own preparation of dissolved bones, side by side; at the start last fall, the portion dressed with *sulphated bone* took the lead and promised to be considerably better than the portion dressed with your Fertilizer. This spring, however, the difference is hardly perceptible. Upon another farm, upon a field of *tolerable fair land*, I dressed a portion, seeded with Mediterranean wheat, with *one* barrel of your Fertilizer per acre. It being by the side of a public road, and the result *very striking*, it has been the subject of much comment and enquiry as to what made the great difference between this portion and the rest of the field in sight, which was without manure. Upon another field, of twenty acres, upon the *same farm*, rented out, the tenant, at my instance, applied 10 barrels of *your* Fertilizer, and one ton of Patagonian Guano; the "Fertilizer" extended over *more than half the field*, and sowed a few days before the guanoed wheat. The result, in the opinion of the tenant, is in favor of the "Fertilizer." Harvest will soon be here, and will afford an opportunity of a more certain test, and also exhibit the effect upon the young clover. I will endeavor to make some comparisons, by measurement, and will, with pleasure, take some opportunity to give you the results.

Letter from FRANCIS VALDENAR, State Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, No. 3:

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1849.

DR. P. S. CHAPPELL—Dear Sir: I have just returned from my farm in Montgomery county, and am gratified to inform you of the *very successful result* derived from the application of your "Fertilizer" to my land. I have commenced harvesting my wheat; and from the land to which your Fertilizer was applied, at the rate of 1½ barrels to the acre, I am confident my yield of wheat has been *doubled thereby*; upon land which would not have yielded more than 10 bushels of wheat to the acre, I shall raise between 20 and 25. On the same field, adjoining the Fertilized wheat, I used Patagonian Guano, at cost of $7 75 per acre, while the Fertilizer was used at rate of 1½ barrels per acre. The *Fertilized wheat far exceeded the Guanoed wheat.* On a portion of another field, your "Salts" were applied to land where, I am sure, I could not have raised wheat sufficient to remunerate me for the seed used: the result is, that I shall cut *fifteen bushels* to the acre. My *clover looks remarkably fine* upon land to which the Fertilizer was applied. Upon *very poor land*, applied to *corn in the hill*, the result is truly surprising. My *potatoes*, upon which it was used, looks very promising. Several of my neighbors have used your salts, and are very much pleased with the result. I can, with great confidence, recommend the use of your Fertilizer to the farming community as the *cheapest and best* manure that can be used.

Letter from JOHN NANTS, Esq., Baltimore County:

WOODVILLE, Baltimore Co., June 11, 1849.

DR. P. S. CHAPPELL—Dear Sir: Having purchased of you, last fall, eight barrels of your "Fertilizer," as an experiment, sowed with my wheat at the rate of 2 barrels to the acre, on what I consider the *poorest piece* of my farm, I proceed to state the result.

From its present appearance, and in comparison with wheat where *stable manure* and *ashes* were used, (*costing double*) I have no hesitation in stating that it is equal and in many places superior. I have likewise tried it as a top dressing, at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre, and, judging from its appearance, and the appearance of the wheat not top dressed, consider that it fully compensates for the cost, trouble and for the additional benefit the *timothy* will derive therefrom. So confident am I of its ultimate success, that I feel no hesitation in recommending it, and saying that I prefer it to *all other manures*. I have noticed, where it has been used and timothy sowed, that it causes it to spring up much more luxurious. I shall require from you, the ensuing fall, from 50 to 60 barrels, and wish you all success.

Extract of a letter from JAS. R. RAMSEY, Esq., East Nottingham, PA., June 15th, 1849:

"I used your Fertilizer on buckwheat, last year, on an OLD FIELD, one barrel to the acre, and it made a good crop last fall. I also used it on wheat, on improved land, without any other manure, 2 barrels to the acre, which will pay me well."

Letter from T. D. GRIFFITH, Esq., near Laurel Factory:

HOWARD DISTRICT, June 29, 1849.

DR. P. S. CHAPPELL—Dear Sir: I used your "Fertilizer" on wheat sowed last fall; and, for the purpose of satisfying myself as to the advantage or benefit derived from its use, I pursued the following plan:

I broke the land up into lands 12 feet wide each; I omitted sowing *one land*, about the middle of the field, with the Salts; the balance of the lot was sown with "Fertilizer," at the rate of 1½ barrels to the acre, and, from every appearance, will yield six times as much wheat. The experiment is so very satisfactory, that I shall use it again, and would advise all who have *poor land* to do likewise.

Letter from REZIN H. WORTHINGTON, Esq., Diamond Ridge, Baltimore County, June 16, 1849:

P. S. CHAPPELL, Esq.—Dear Sir: Since my letter of March 26th, the wheat, on the field of 60 acres on which the 100 barrels of your *Fertilizer* was used, has continued to improve. It is now within two weeks of harvest, and I judge, from present appearances, that I shall cut from 12 to 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, from land which, I am confident, would not have otherwise borne 1 bushel of wheat to the acre. The effect on clover, sowed with wheat, last fall, has been very successful; at date of present letter, it is *more than knee high*; and I anticipate difficulty in cutting the wheat, in consequence of luxuriant growth of clover. I am fully satisfied with the result, and, with great confidence, recommend the article to farmers as a most powerful manure, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat and clover. I shall be in town in a few days, and will purchase another lot of your Fertilizer.

Col. *Horace Capron*, of Laurel, purchased 150 barrels of the "Fertilizer," a portion of which was used in *January*, as a top dressing for wheat, clover and timothy, and the balance on oats, with remarkable success. Col. Capron is very much gratified with the result, and permits us to refer to him. He informs us that *so well satisfied is he of its fertilizing properties*, that, when consulted about the use of guano, he recommends the use of *our Fertilizer* as a substitute. The comparative result s of his experiments will be communicated in a future number of the "Farmer."

Mr. Henry Mankin, of this city, who purchased 100 barrels, last fall, to be used on his brother's farm, has reported to us that the result has been very gratifying. It was used on *wheat* and *clover*. Two samples of wheat have been sent from farm to the city, one of which was produced from land upon which the Fertilizer was used, the other from a part of the *same* field, treated with stable manure. The fertilized wheat *far surpasses* the stable manured, in *quantity, quality* and *general appearance*. Mr. Mankin has already ordered 100 barrels for this fall's wheat, and will, probably, purchase a larger quantity.

Mr. Joseph S. Wilson, of Calvert county, applied the "Fertilizer," at the rate of 1½ barrels to the acre, on corn land, in barren portions of his field, to wheat sowed in November. From present appearances, the land upon which the "Fertilizer" was used will yield *five times* as much as land adjoining, upon which none was used. The *clover is very luxuriant*, and surpasses, by far, the adjoining land. Mr. Wilson designs

purchasing largely the ensuing fall, and has promised to give us the comparative results, after harvest.

Dr. *L. L. Weems*, of Calvert county, used the Fertilizer on *corn in the hill*. The result is exceedingly gratifying. We refer to Dr. Weems for further particulars.

Col. *Piper*, of Elk Ridge, purchased, last fall, 100 barrels of the "*Fertilizer*," and applied it at the rate of 2 barrels to the acre, upon corn land, with wheat and clover. The result has been very successful. He designs purchasing the ensuing fall, being convinced it is the best and cheapest manure he can use upon his farm. We would refer to him for further particulars in reference to its action.

Dr. *Allen Thomas*, of Elk Ridge, has used the Fertilizer with very satisfactory results. The effects produced this year are *equally* as satisfactory as the preceding. He purchased 70 barrels, last fall, and applied to his *wheat*. The result is very gratifying; and he designs purchasing again this fall. We would refer to Dr. Thomas for further particulars relative to its action upon his farm.

Mr. *James Thomas*, of Elk Ridge, used it upon *corn in the hill;* and the present appearance of corn, in contrast with that upon which no Fertilizer was used, is very striking, and indicates a much larger yield. He has also used it upon kitchen vegetables, with success.

Mr. *John Thomas*, of Elk Ridge, purchased, last fall, and applied to wheat land. The result is very satisfactory; and he designs purchasing again.

Mr. *George Ellicott*, of Ilchester Mills, purchased the Fertilizer, last fall, and applied to *very barren land*, which was in wheat. The result is, that upon land which, he is confident, would not have produced *one bushel* of wheat to the acre, there is every prospect of securing 15 bushels. *We* are permitted to refer to Mr. Ellicott, relative to the Fertilizer.

Charles R. Taylor, Esq., (whose certificate is given in the May No.) reports that on the land upon which the Fertilizer was used upon corn, at the rate of 2 barrels to the acre, he sowed wheat and timothy, during the fall, the growth of which surpasses any in the neighborhood, although he did not use any additional manure. On a field upon which oats and clover was sown in the spring of '48, the present growth of clover is very luxuriant, and, by its abundance, more than remunerates for the original outlay for Fertilizer used in its renovation. Mr. Taylor is well satisfied with the result of Fertilizer used on wheat, sown last fall, upon another field: the crop bids fair to be very large. He has used, up to present date, about 100 barrels.

Were it necessary, we could collect many more certificates from individuals who have used it with very great success; but the preceding are abundantly sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous that although there are Analytical Chemists who cannot detect the substances to which the efficacy of our "Fertilizer" is due, yet the PRACTICAL RESULTS are sufficient to recommend it to the attention of farmers, as the most economical manure that can possibly be procured; and, inasmuch as the "Fertilizer" has been patented, we consider it unnecessary to detail the manipulations we employ, or the articles we use in its manufacture; suffice it to say, however, that we know, by "synthesis," that several substances are contained therein which neither the State Chemist nor other Analytical enquirers have as yet detected in their analytical researches into this apparently mysterious compound.

☞ Pamphlets, containing directions as to its application, can be procured at the office of the undersigned, who are prepared to furnish the Agricultural Salts, in *any quantity*, and upon the following terms, viz.: *Cash* or approved City acceptances for sums over $50.

Price, $20 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in barrels of 300 lbs. each.

P. S CHAPPELL, } Patentees.
W. H. CHAPPELL, }

Office, (*Up Stairs*) cor. Hanover and Lombard sts., Balt.
July 1—tf

A. G. MOTT,
MANUFACTURER OF
PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, GRAIN CRADLES, WHEAT FANS, CORN SHELLERS, CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, &c. &c.

☞ Plow Castings, of the New York composition chilled metal, always on hand, and old implements repaired, at No. 8 ENSOR STREET, adjoining the Bel-air Market, Baltimore.
Jan1

PLOUGHS.

PROUTY & MEARS', Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's, Minor & Horton's, Chenoweth's, Davis', Woodcock's, Sinclair & Moore's, New York Ploughs, &c. &c., for sale by

E. WHITMAN, Jr.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
myl Cor. of Light and Pratt st., Baltimore.

250 Threshing Machines for sale this season,

By E. WHITMAN, Jr.

WHITMAN'S PREMIUM WROUGHT IRON RAILWAY HORSE POWER AND THRESHER.

We have also several kinds of Sweep Powers, among which is one known in some parts of the country, as the Fitz, Kirkpatrick and Hanover Power.

The cylinder of our Thresher will last 100 years in constant use, and the horse-power cannot be broken, with proper care. As evidence that our machines are fast gaining popularity, manufacturers who have been most opposed to them, finding they will supercede all others, are now even trying to imitate them, but those who have listened to their bitter opposition for the last five years, having been once deceived by these manufacturers, will hardly entertain any confidence in the recommendation of the spurious article now offered by them. And for the benefit of farmers we will say that our machines can only be had by applying direct to E. WHITMAN, Jr.,
Agricultural Warehouse, Cor. Light & Pratt-sts.—Balto.

GRAIN FANS.

☞ *Warning to the Agricultural part of the Community.*

There are men having Wind Mills, or Grain Fans about, trying to deceive the public by telling them they are the same as mine, and to some people they tell anything to effect a sale. I am under great obligation to the Agricultural part of the community for the patronage bestowed on me for the last three years, in Newcastle Co., Del., second to none for enterprise; and also to those of Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne's and other counties in Maryland. Be cautious who you buy fans from, as there are some men making fans and using my invention without paying me for it. I have the Patent Right for the whole United States, and have never yet sold any Rights to any one. My Patent is dated at Washington, D. C., March 20th, 1847.

I have made great improvements in my $5,000 Premium Grain Fans, within the last two years, having put in an additional improvement, so as to use 2 screens at once, and screen out all the cockle and cheat, and leave the seed grain clear of all impurities.

All grain fans that are genuine have my name on them, "J. Bamborough, Latest Improved, Premiums awarded 18 times, Letters Patent March 20, 1847." No. 5,500 on the directions. I am making 300 this year in Elkton, Md.; also, in Lancaster city, and New Hope, Bucks county, Pa. Orders sent to either of these places, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Wholesale or retail, different prices and sizes. Patent Rights for sale at reasonable rates. I can give 4,500 recommendations, if necessary; but I think a fair trial and they will recommend themselves.

Be cautious who you buy fans from, unless my name is on them, I will hold the purchaser or the user responsible for my patent right. I am very much pleased to think my patent grain fans are justly spoken of, but I think the public had better be on their guard not to be deceived by imposters. Look and see if the fans have marked on them, "J. Bamborough. Latest Improved, Premium awarded 18 times, Letters patent, March 20th, 1847." Eight premiums were awarded to me last fall, and 2 silver medals for the best grain fans. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

JOHN BAMBOROUGH, Patentee.

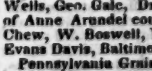
N. B. My fans are painted blue this year, and they cannot be excelled by any others in the United States, to my knowledge, and I offer a premium of $15,000 if they are excelled satisfactorily. Patronise Home Industry. I have been 16 years in the business.

"We would sooner have one of J Bamborough's combined, Patented, Latest Improved, Premium awarded 18 times and 2 silver medals, grain fans, than any other we ever saw used."

Recommendations similar to the above from thousands of persons in Del., Md., Pa., and N. J.

Orders sent for fans will be attended to, and they will be delivered 200 miles and upwards. Wholesale and Retail, by J. Bamborough, Patentee. Jly 1*

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!



The subscriber is manufacturing Ploughs of various patterns and of different sizes; also Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, CORN SHELLERS, &c. Also,

THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS—these latter are used by the following gentlemen, to whom reference is made, as to their superior value, viz: Messrs. T. Beard, The Beard, Dr. Watkins, J. T. Hodges, T. Welsh, W. Mackall, J. Inglehart, A. Sellman, R. Sellman, W. Hopkins, J. Kent, Geo. Wells, Geo. Gale, Dr. Fenwick, A. Franklin, J. C. Weems, of Anne Arundel county; G. W. Weems, J. T. Barber, R. B. Chew, W. Boswell, Y. Howes, of Calvert co., Md. Agent of Evans Davis, Baltimore co. for sale of the woodcock Plow.

Pennsylvania Grain Cradles. CHAS. H. DRURY.
Gillingham Alley, entrance from Howard-st., near Pratt,
mal and store, Hollingsworth-st. corner Pratt.

Guano! Guano!!

FOR SALE in quantities to suit, at reduced rates, Peruvian Guano of the government importation in White Cotton Bags. Patagonian Guano of the "Curtis" cargo, deemed the best ever imported, being free from impurities and very strong and dry—in superior white bags just imported. Patagonian Guano of the "Hibernia's" cargo, in barrels and bags. African Guano, in bags.

TIMOTHY SEED. SEED BUCKWHEAT.

W. WHITELOCK,
jy 1-3t. Cor. Gay and High sts.

Peruvian and Patagonian Guano.

THE subscriber has just received a superior lot of *Patagonian Guano*, the best that has ever been in the market. Also, *Building and Agricultural Lime*. For sale by

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
jy 1.-3t No. 4 Hollingsworth-street, near Pratt-st. Wharf.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

JUST received from our seed Gardens, 1000 lbs. White *Flat and Red Top Table Turnip* Seed—all growth of this year, and very fine quality—also in store *Ruta Baga, Dales Fybrid*, and several sorts of fancy Turnip Seeds.

jy 1 R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., 62 Light st., Balt.

NEW OXFORDSHIRE LONG WOOLED YEARLING BUCKS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has now from 30 to 40 yearling bucks, which he will sell at any time when called for, having concluded not to hold another annual sale.

This flock (which has been bred from some of the best ever imported,) is so well known they need no further description, than to say that they continue to yield their very heavy fleeces—from 9 to 14 lbs. of washed wool, and when full fatted will weigh upwards of 300 pounds.

Gentlemen are invited to call and see for themselves, or communicate by mail. Direct to

CLAYTON B. REYBOLD.
Delaware City, Del., July 1, 1849 jy 1-3t*

SOUTH DOWNS.—A gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will deliver in Baltimore, to any person designated, after the 1st of August, Ram Lambs, full bred *South-down* blood, at ten dollars each—3-4ths, 7-8ths, and 15-16ths, at six dollars. No shipment without the money first paid. Apply, post age paid, to S. SANDS, Office of the Farmer.
June 21, 1849. jy 1-1t*

TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

ANTHONY S. EMERSON'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY CHURN, peculiarly adapted to warm climates, as it produces butter as easily from sweet milk as from cream. In bringing this effectual and simple Churn into use, the proprietors feeling confidence in its capabilities do not hesitate to pronounce it the best Churn ever offered to the public. This Churn is on exhibition at 67 Calvert street, and 274 Baltimore-street.

And in order to convince the incredulous and satisfy the curious, at 12 o'clock daily *a churning will be made*.

The public are invited to call and examine the machine and see its utility tested. It combines the following valuable qualities:

1st, It produces butter in less time than any other Churn, making and gathering it from sweet milk in from 5 to 12 minutes, and from cream in much less time.

2d. It produces more butter from the same amount of milk or cream than the ordinary method as it does its work in a more thorough and scientific manner.

3d. It is the cheapest and most convenient Churn ever invented, involving the true philosophical principles of butter making.

4th, New milk after being churned is sweet and suitable for family use.

5th, Instead of feeding the calf with milk direct from the cow—churned sweet milk will answer every purpose. By this means the butter is all profit.

We offer it upon the following terms: If the Churn does not prove as recommended it may be returned and the money will be refunded.

We have constantly on hand and for sale sale five different sizes, $3, $4, $5, $6, and $9, capable of churning at one time, 1 3-4, 3½, 5½, 10 or 15 gallons of milk or cream.

Exclusive county rights to manufacture and sell in the State of Maryland, and also in middle and western Virginia, for sale on reasonable terms.

A discount of 25 per cent, for cash is allowed to the trade.

All orders for Churns, (postage paid) enclosing the money, addressed to the subscribers will be promptly attended to.

S. & D. ROWE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c. No. 67 Calvert, (near Pratt street Wharf,) and No. 274 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md. jy 1

FRUIT TREES, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, &c.

TOGETHER with all AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MAXFIELD, MOTT & Co. *Agricultural Implement Manufacturers*, and dealers in Iron, *No. 37 North Paca-st.* 3 doors south of Franklin, Baltimore.

Orders for almost every article wanted by the Farming interest promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and delivered, free of charge to any part of the city.

LEVI MAXFIELD,
NICHOLAS U. MOTT,
T. EDWARD HAMBLETON, Jr.

They will constantly keep on hand, FOR SALE—Aiken & Blithe's Lever Horse Powers and Thrashers, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c. Edge & Cope's Endless Chain Horse Powers and Thrashers; Pennock's celebrated Pi neer Wheat Drill and Wheat Fan. Also the Delaware Self-Sharpening Premium Ploughs. They are AGENTS for the New York Wiley, Minor and Horton's, and the Empire Plough Castings. jy1

FOR SALE—A BOAR, got by a full blooded imported Chinese Boar, out of a cross of the Leicester and Chester Sow. He is 3 months old, and is a very superior animal—Those wishing to obtain this breed, would do well to examine him. jy1* JNO. ALLEN, City Block.

BONE DUST.

THE subscribers manufacture BONE DUST, as fine as any made in the country, by grinding, and without any chemical operation—their bones are fresh from city slaughtered cattle, and all the valuable properties are contained in them. They sell at the lowest market price. Orders will be received at our factory, Columbia-street, intersection of the Washington road, or at the store of Geo. C. Collins & Denson, 83 Light-street Wharf.

GEO. C. COLLINS & BULLOCK.

N. B.—Always on hand, Glue, Curled Hair and Glue Manure. jun 1-4t*.

LIME.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish Building and Agricultural Lime at the depot on the Back Basin, corner of Eden and Lancaster-sts., which they will warrant to give satisfaction, it being burnt from pure Alum Lime Stone, equal to any found in the United States. Orders may be left with WILLIAM ROBINSON, No. 15 Hollingsworth-street, near Pratt.

feb. 1-tf. FELL & ROBINSON City Block

Guano! Guano! Guano!

PERUVIAN GUANO, Annaises cargo, in cotton bags—Patagonian Guano, African do. Chilian do., for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by T. W. & L. LEVERING,
No. 114 Pratt-st. Wharf.

Also, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Orchard Grass, Herds' Grass, &c.

FOR SALE.—100 bushels of BONE SHAVINGS—by R. BALL,
feb 1-tf East Falls Avenue, near the Bridge, Baltimore.

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